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**SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.**  
Printed and Published  
by **W. H. M. L.**  
Dino  
At the  
**P. G.**  
For  
Reservations Tel: 27880

# The Hongkong Telegraph

VOL. II NO. 246

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1947.

Price 20 Cents

## 16 Milliard Pesos Claim For

### Hunting Rights

#### ARGENTINE GOVT. SUED

Perpignan, France, July 18.  
A descendant of an 18th Century French explorer today laid claim to all profits of the Argentine crocodile hunting industry since 1778.  
Eugene Cyprien Poch, said the Argentine Supreme Court would shortly be asked to award him 16,000,000,000 pesos on the basis of his claim that all crocodile hunting rights were given to his ancestor by a native chieftain.  
He said he had been informed by his attorneys in Buenos Aires that the Argentine government did not contest his claim but only the amount due him.  
"A difference of a few milliards would be negligible," he said.  
The ancestor to whom the unnamed chieftain was said to have been so generous was Jean Baptiste Poch, who is principally noted for having introduced the egg-plant into Europe.  
He explored the Rio Vermello and Rio Paraguay and planted the French flag on all the region of the Parana from near Buenos Aires to Rio Pilcomayo.

Gift of Rights  
Although Louis XVI failed to back up his claim to most of what is now Argentina, his descendant insists that the gift of crocodile hunting rights given to him and "his heirs for perpetuity" is still legal and binding.  
It was never recognised, however, by the Spanish conquerors, nor by the Argentine government which succeeded the Spaniards in 1810.  
According to evidence traced by a French genealogist, Poch the adventurer was married in 1777 to a native girl in Argentina in a ceremony according to local customs and she gave birth to a son who was named "Conquistador".  
Eugene Cyprien Poch claims to be directly descended from Conquistador.—United Press.

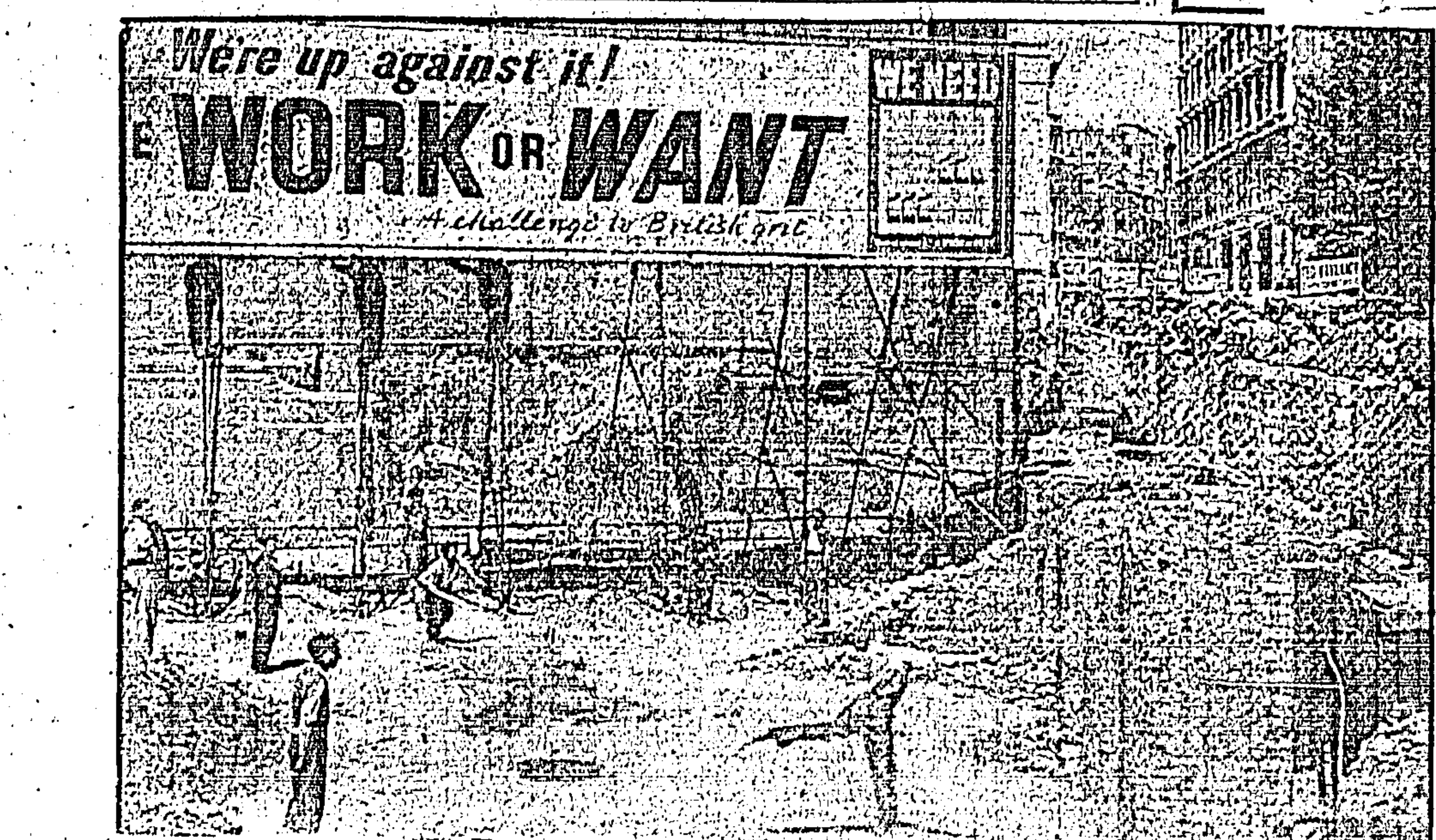
#### OIL REFINERY EXPLOSION

Bordeaux, July 18.  
Forty-one workers were burned, at least 19 of them seriously, in an explosion at the Franco-Colonial oil refinery here today.  
Approximately 20,000 gallons of gasoline in a chemical laboratory blew up and witnesses said the workers were transformed into veritable human torches.—United Press.

#### EDITORIAL

### Border Protection

THIS week's gun battle at Lokmachau gives new meaning to a recent declaration by the Commissioner of Police, when he said: "These days police officers have to take their lives in their hands as they go about their duties." The readiness of our criminals to resort to firearms is as disconcerting as their skill in using them, and both factors, add to the normal difficulties confronting the police in tracking down and arresting the daring thieves, footpads and smugglers who abound within the Colony's borders. The Lokmachau incident is especially repelling because it appears that Sub-Inspector Nippard and Police Constable Lau were shot in cold blood after being disarmed. It is a reminder that not only are Hongkong's criminal classes bold and desperate, but also cowardly ruthless. This case in point highlights another aspect—that armed criminals "this side of the frontier" have friends and eager partisans on the other. When police officers, endeavouring to maintain law and order within the boundaries of the Colony are subjected to Bren gun fire from across the border, then the time has arrived for more stringent counter-action. The public has been permitted but a hazy idea of the scale and trouble which has afflicted the Hongkong border since the re-



The other "Test Match" . . . they couldn't go to Lord's, but these city office boys and messengers drew quite a crowd to watch their lunch-time cricket on the "Work or Want" bomb site in Shoe Lane.

### SPECULATION IN CURRENCY

#### Troops' Action Not Fully Disclosed

London, July 18.  
Five Opposition members announced today that they will ask the House of Commons on Monday to vote a virtual censure motion against the Secretary of War, Mr. F. J. Bellenger, on the ground that he failed to disclose the full extent of British troops' speculation in currency in Germany and Austria.  
Bellenger told the House last February that the Government lost £20,000,000 because of troops' money dealings in the British occupation zone.  
The motion offered by Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, Conservative, and other Conservative and Liberal National members, would place the House on record as expressing "regret" that "the full extent of the losses" was not stated.—Associated Press.

#### Trains In Collision

Naples, July 18.  
Two persons were killed and over 100 injured, many of them seriously, when two passenger trains collided today near Foglia Reale on the outskirts of Naples.—Reuter.

### TYPHOON PASSES

Another typhoon has missed Hongkong.  
At 3 o'clock this morning, reports the Royal Observatory, the depression was situated 130 miles southwest of Hongkong, or approximately 60 miles south of Kwangchowwan. It was then moving in a northwesterly direction at between seven and eight knots.  
This means the typhoon has passed west of the Colony, and the No. 1 typhoon signal is expected to be lowered by noon today.

#### Royal Romance

### Semi-Private Wedding Possible

London, July 19.  
Three London newspapers on Friday asserted that despite an apparent public demand that Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten be married with pomp and pageantry, King George and the government may order a relatively small semi-private ceremony because of the nation's poverty.  
A Government and Buckingham House spokesman said that they knew nothing to substantiate the reports and one court source said that the speculation seemed "premature" because no decision has been made. No one, however, flatly denied that the people may be denied a public show which many hoped would rival King George's and Queen Elizabeth's coronation.

#### CHAPEL CEREMONY

The Daily Express, Daily Graphic and Daily Telegraph all suggested that the ceremony might be at St George's chapel at Windsor. The chapel holds only about 2,000.  
Only two days ago, the Express said that six out of seven letters to the editor were in favour of a big wedding at Westminster Abbey.  
The speculation on Friday was that an Abbey ceremony would necessitate a national holiday—cutting Britain's vital production for export as well as temporary tin-ber stands and decorations—costing money and goods which some feel Britain can't spare.  
The Telegraph said that the BBC would apply for permission to televise the wedding if it takes place in the Abbey. Television facilities were refused for the coronation.—Associated Press.

## British Film Industry To Invade U.S.

London, July 18.  
Sir Alexander Korda, Britain's biggest independent producer, said today that quality rather than quantity would be the British film industry's biggest weapon for largescale invasion of the United States.

### "In Sight Of Shooting War"

#### United States & Greece

Washington, July 18.  
"The United States is within sight of a shooting war this minute in Greece," asserted Mr. Charles A. Eaton, the Republican Chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, today.  
A veteran foreign expert, known for his internationalist views and sympathy with the United States Government's foreign policy, Mr. Eaton was testifying before the House Rules Committee on a resolution which would permit members of his Committee to travel abroad this summer to investigate the situation in the light of the Marshall plan.  
Accusing Russia of having "taken off its mask" in boycotting the Paris economic conference, Mr. Eaton declared: "Either America will stand and hold the fort in Greece or Russia will take over. If Russia takes over Greece, the destiny of mankind is at stake."

#### GUERRILLAS RETREAT

Dispatches from Jannina, Northern Greece, today said that the guerrilla forces, reduced to barely 1,000 men after six days of mountain fighting with the Greek Army and were reported yesterday to be withdrawing into the Pindus Mountains.  
The guerrilla attack, which threatened the north town of Serres and apparently aimed to seize the Greek frontier territory, appeared to have completely failed.  
Preliminary investigations of the United Nations Balkan sub-committee sitting in Jannina have established a case of violation of the Greek frontier when 2,000 guerrillas, alleged by the Greeks to have come from Albania, attacked Konitza on Sunday, it was learned today.  
The attack was described as a "clearly and carefully planned military operation" by a member of the sub-committee. So far, however, no evidence has been offered to prove the existence of the so-called "International Brigade" alleged by Greek sources to have participated in the attack.—Reuter.

### STOP PRESS SIGNAL DOWN

The No. 1 typhoon signal was lowered shortly after 10.30 this morning, all threats of a "howl" having passed.

#### CONFIDENCE IN FILMS

He said he was convinced that British films could be successful in the United States.  
"But the monetary value of British films in the United States does not depend only on the number of films we send there. It depends chiefly on the quality of these films."  
"The final and essential factor which will determine our film revenue from America is whether the American public like our pictures and are willing to pay to see them. I am convinced that if we can send to America films that the American public like and which are profitable to show, there will be no resistance, organised or not, to playing of our films all over America," Korda said.  
He said he believed that American theatres could absorb 40 to 50 first rate British pictures a year, thus earning dollars with which to equalise in part the expenses incurred for American pictures.—United Press.

## Police Commissioner On Border Shootings

Police officers who patrol the British side of the Hongkong-China border are having less trouble than was experienced by their predecessors, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. D.W. Macintosh said today.  
Emphasising that the situation along the border was not growing more serious, the Commissioner explained that the New Territories Frontier Force was back at its pre-war strength and that the number of stations had been increased.  
Incidents like the shooting of a European inspector and a Chinese constable along the border four nights ago "are bound to occur now and then," he said, but they are not frequent enough to make necessary additional measures to guard the border or protect men stationed there.  
"Actually we are having less trouble than the Commandos had," said Mr. Macintosh.

## Up-To-The Minute Sports News

### SOUTH AFRICANS' EXCITING WIN

#### Kent Lose By 8 Runs

Derby, July 18.  
After one of the most exciting day's cricket of the whole tour, South Africa today beat Derbyshire by three wickets, no fewer than 18 wickets falling during the few hours of play.

#### Migoli Beats Tudor Minstrel

Sandown Park, July 18.  
The Aga Khan's Migoli, superbly ridden by Charlie Smirke, beat Mr. John Dewar's Tudor Minstrel fairly and squarely over one and a quarter miles here today to win the valuable Eclipse Stakes.  
The almost black son of the 1938 Derby winner, Bois Roussel, won this £9,000 prize because he stayed on far better than the odds-favourite and Derby failure.  
Gordon Richards, riding Tudor Minstrel, tried to make every post a winning post as he had done in the Two Thousand Guineas. For a good while he led his field, going easily in front.  
At the end of one mile the Minstrel was still in front, galloping easily. As they swung into the straight, Smirke, who had always been lying handy on Migoli, brought the colt up into second place and seized a position on the rails as Richards took the Minstrel into the middle, perhaps hoping to strike a fresher going. Stride for stride these two battled for supremacy but when a furlong from home out came Richards' whip and the favourite could not quicken, it looked ominous for his chances. As they fought their way to the winning post, it was obvious that Migoli's superior stamina would bring him victory. One and a half lengths separated this great pair of three-year-olds after one of the finest races.  
Third, the lengths in the rear, came last year's winner, the four-year-old Gulf Stream.  
Tudor Minstrel had every possible chance and the result of the race has finally established that one mile is his limit.—Reuter.

### MIDDLESEX DEFEATED

London, July 16.  
A feature of the county cricket results today was the defeat of Middlesex by Somerset, with only ten minutes to spare. The Middlesex players were set to make 255 runs for victory in five hours, but Somerset were able to get them all out for 334 to win by 24 runs.  
Today's results were:  
At Manchester: Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by eight wickets. Northants 89 and 196 (Brookes 111 not out). Lancashire 271 and 15 for two wickets.  
At Huddersfield: Yorkshire drew with Leicestershire. Yorks 167 for three (Tomlinson 53).  
At Nottingham: Nottinghamshire drew with Hampshire. Hants 310 for four (Rogers 130, McCorkell 50). Yorks 256 for four (Keddick 62 not out).  
At Gloucester: Gloucestershire beat Worcestershire by 65 runs. Gloucestershire 223 and 133 (Allen 64, Perks six for 20). Worcestershire 149 and 142 (Goddard six for 54).  
At Taunton: Somerset beat Middlesex by 24 runs. Somerset 356 and 229 (Meyer 55). Middlesex 227 and 334 (Falkbairn 108, Thompson 69, Leslie Compton 59).  
At Lords: Gentlemen drew with Players. Gentlemen 302 and 209. Players 334 for eight declared and three for no wickets.  
At Westcliffe: Essex drew with Glamorgan. Glamorgan 323 and 67 for five (Peter Smith five for 25). Essex 251 (Avery 62).  
At Birmingham: Warwickshire beat Kent by eight runs. Warwickshire 104 and 149. Kent 143 and 102.—Reuter.

#### GOLF CHAMPION

Vienna, July 18.  
Major J. K. Evans, of the British Army, won the Austrian amateur golf championship with an aggregate of 207.—Reuter.

### All-American Tennis Finals

Paris, July 18.  
The anticipated All-American final to the women's doubles championships materialised today when the French lawn tennis championships were continued at the Roland Garros stadium.  
The semi-final results were: Miss Doria Hart and Mrs. Patricia Todd beat Miss Joy Cannon and Miss Joan Quertier (Britain) 10-6, 6-2. Miss Margaret Osborne and Miss Louise Brough beat Miss J. Jedrejzewska and Miss Magda Rurak 6-1, 8-2.  
The same four American girls have also reached the semi-final of the women's singles.—Reuter.

### Belgian Leads In Cycle Race

St. Brievre, France, July 18.  
Raymond Impanis of Belgium covered the 139-kilometres from Vannes to St. Brievre in three hours 49 mins 36 secs today to win the 19th lap of the Tour de France, which saw French Rene Vietto tumble from first to fourth place in the overall standings.  
Jean Robic of France was second and Aldo Ronconi of Italy third.  
Italian Pierre Brambilla, who expects his French citizenship papers to come through before the race winds up on Sunday, finished fifth today but took over the lead in the overall standings, with Ronconi second, Robic third and Vietto fourth.  
Vietto, in a towering rage after today's disastrous lap, threw his bicycle at fans rushing to console him, followed up with his fists, and got into a shouting at him, he turned and ran to the dressing rooms.—United Press.

### BAKSI TO FIGHT TANDBERG AGAIN

London, July 18.  
On his return from Paris today, Low Burston, European representative of the Twentieth Century Sporting Club, said he had signed the leading French middleweight, Marcel Cerdan and Turzan Dauthuille, for United States engagements in August and September respectively.  
He added that heavyweight Joe Bakshi had agreed, before leaving for New York today, to a return match with the Swedish champion, Otto Tandberg, "before the end of the year".—United Press.



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ROBERT ALDA  
ANDREA KING  
BRUCE BENNETT

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ALSO LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS

TO-MORROW

**JOHN GARFIELD**  
**GERALDINE FITZGERALD**

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Also **BING CROSBY**

**Entertainment****NO HOLDS BARRED**

The violent fight between two women ever filmed has just been produced at Walton-on-Thames, England, where John Corfield's latest film "The Milk-White Unicorn" starring Margaret Lockwood, is now in production.

Slaps and kicks are only incidents in the battle between British starlets Joan Greenwood and Joan Rice, who sling each other to the ground and battle as fiercely as any two wrestlers.

The scene is a remand home dormitory and both girls—tiny fair-haired Joan Greenwood and little brunette Joan Rice—weigh under a hundred pounds.

**FILMS and PLAYERS:****Studio mud.... Ingrid Bergman expecting....**

HOLLYWOOD mud, tons of it, greets the eye as the doors of Universal's largest stage opens to reveal the filthiest set and the most dishevelled crew of actors working in any big Hollywood movie. The fixture is "Brute Force," and the two stars toiling in this scene are Burt Lancaster and Charles Bickford. Unless their faces had been scraped clear there would have been no chance of recognising them.

"Brute Force" is another Mark Hellinger story apparently just as grim and uncompromising as "The Killers," which showed Lancaster so far out in front that they can't make his movies fast enough to appease the taste of his public. Once more Lancaster is a penitentiary inmate, and, as usual, he is trying to break the gates—hence the muddy tunnel and the two begrimed actors.

SELZNICK'S "Duel in the Sun"—the costliest film ever made—is in the shade in Britain. No one wants to distribute the £2,000,000 picture.

The Rank Organisation has refused to handle it so long as Selznick insists on raising the rental figure by 20 percent.

British film exhibitors have rejected the suggestion that admission prices should be increased, as was done for "Gone With the Wind" (cost £1,700,000), and they refuse to bear the increased cost themselves.

A CLEANED-UP version of the film was recently shown. It's colourful, technicolour-hokum, but too long.

If it were cut by three-quarters of an hour it would be a rip-roaring, fast-moving Western with as much relation to life as a George Formby comedy, though first-class entertainment.

The angle, in which Jennifer Jones, fatally wounded, crawls to her dying lover aptly justifies the film's cynical nickname, "Lust in the Dust."

JAMES MASON'S Hollywood engagements are hanging fire because he insists on having his wife as leading lady in his films. The studio moguls may be influenced by Broadway's strong criticism of Mrs. Mason (Pamela Kelline), as Bathsheba in her husband's recent Broadway play. The pair played

**THEATRE Directory****SHOWING TO-DAY**

Queen's—Song of the Islands.  
Leo—The Man I Love.  
King's—For Whom the Bell Tolls.  
Alhambra—Yellow Canary.

**NEXT CHANGE**

Queen's—The Thief of Bagdad.  
Leo—Nobody Lives Forever.  
Alhambra—Splitfire.

**Inga Tidblad, Sweden's Idol, May Join Rank**

STOCKHOLM. "You also, Inga?" Thousands of Swedes groaned as it became known that Sweden's leading stage actress, Inga Tidblad, had listened to Mr Arthur Rank's siren strains.

Hollywood took Ingrid Bergman, Signe Hasso, Frank Sundstrom and Viveca Lindfors, and will perhaps buy Inga Landgre and Nils Poppe and

many more. The Swedes were alarmed but did not shed tears, because Sweden has movie youth enough to stand an exportation to both Hollywood and London.

Stockholm alone, with its 700,000 population, there are some 3,000 boys and girls attending daily dramatic schools hoping for a movie chance. Some thousands more bit players are already engaged by the film companies besides the older, experienced screen stars.

This is more than enough for Sweden, with its thirty-films-a-year production. Successful Swedes in Hollywood are also the best propaganda Sweden could get—and the cheapest, the Swedes mean.

But the stage players.... Swedish theatre still keeps up to a very high standard despite the bitter competition by the movies. A strong group of excellent, experienced players still stick to the theatre, although the movies would give them more money. And the Swedish lovers of the theatre don't like seeing any depletion of this group, and especially not to the film companies' benefit.

Blond, blue-eyed Inga Tidblad has been the leading lady of Swedish theatre life for almost two decades. As tragedienne or comedienne, she always has given the audiences something to remember. She has served Thalia faithfully for 25 years, and during this time the film producers only twice succeeded in persuading her to take a movie part.

"I love the theatre, I've loved it since my sixth year," Mrs Tidblad told a correspondent. "I play classic and modern dramas with the same delight. Actually, I have no objection to playing in movies, though I prefer the stage. I only strive to make the best out of my part, and I never accept one that is not a really good one."

"That's the reason why I haven't played much in films. I haven't simply found many movie scripts worth playing."

"As to the Eagle Lion offer, I haven't yet said yes. I've got requests for other parts, and I've got to study English script before. This week or the next I expect a new script. I heard about being very good. If that is the case, I will accept immediately."

"In such case I am going to London this summer during my vacation."

**RIGHT NAMES FOR THE RIGHT PARTS**

By PATRICIA CLARY

Preston Sturges, producer, who is convinced that the right choice of a name for a character often is as important as the part itself, has odd names in his mental pigeon-holes that have been stored there for years.

When the right character comes along, Sturges drags the right name out. And it's a big relief to get rid of it.

"The names keep flashing on and off in front of my eyes until I get rid of them," he said. "They even wake me up at night."

Sturges' latest use of an odd appellation is "Diddlebock," the name under which Harold Lloyd staggers proudly in "The Sin of Harold Diddlebock."

"I saved that name for nine years," Sturges said. "I was going to make a story about a law firm of 'Diddlebock, Diddlebock, Diddlebock and Werewolf.' But it just fitted the character in this picture."

Unfortunately, the name wasn't unique. A real Harold Diddlebock showed up, said he committed no sin and what was California Pictures going to do about it?

"The name 'Kockenlocker' kept recurring to me for months once," Sturges said. "I finally found a place for it in 'The Miracle of Morgan's Creek.'"

He unburdened himself of several other names. In that picture—"Raskwatski," "Glump," "Shottish," "McNanny" and "Tuerck."

"Casalini" was Sturges' idea of another good name. He gave it to Franklin Pangborn in "Sullivan's Travels."

"It doesn't mean a thing," he said. "It's just the way it sounds. The nearest I've come to hidden meanings is 'Reverend Upperman' in 'The Conquering Hero.' Some names bring an unexpected laugh. I didn't think it was funny to call Rudy Vallee 'John D. Hackensacker III' but the audience did."

Among the other names Sturges has utilised in movies are Biddleker, Hildebner, Hadrian and Asveld. But he still has a raft floating before his eyes day and night.

"I'll never make enough movies to get rid of them all," he said. "Maybe I could give them to the guy who names Pullman cars."

United Press.

Quiet Hero and Deadly Fighter: He Designed SPITFIRE

is the name of the engrossing new picture starring Leslie Howard and David Niven. It's also the name of the deadly fighter plane (shown below) designed by R. J. Mitchell and credited with having saved Britain from the Luftwaffe. Howard portrays Mitchell in the drama, and thereby reveals one of the greatest of human stories, for Mitchell gave his life to perfect his plane. The English beauty, Rosamund John, plays Mitchell's wife in this Samuel Goldwyn presentation coming next week to the Alhambra.

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TO-DAY**QUEEN'S**At 2.30, 5.15,  
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## BBC Overseas Shortwave Programmes

SUNDAY, JULY 20

6.00 FRIENDS TO TEAM.  
6.30 VERA LYNN SINGS.  
7.00 WEEKLY NEWSLETTER.  
7.15 VOICE OF THE VIOLIN.  
7.30 SUNDAY SERVICE.  
from H.M.S. Duke of York. Flapship of the Home Fleet, conducted by the Rev. Alexander Campsie.  
8.00 THE NEWS.  
8.15 HARRY SERENADE.  
Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra.  
8.30 FROM TODAY'S PAPERS.  
9.15 MERRY HILAND.  
with Jimmy O'Dea.  
9.45 SERENADE.  
featuring Peggy Brooks. Australia's Sweetheart of Song.  
10.00 THE NEWS.  
10.15 Sheila Stewart.  
THANKS YOU FOR YOUR LETTERS.  
10.30 NEW RECORDS.  
10.45 VARIETY BAND-BOX.  
12.00 MIDNIGHT: RADIO NEWSREEL.

MONDAY, JULY 21

6.00 CARROLL LEVY SHOW.  
7.00 TALKING POINT.  
7.15 FORCES' FAVOURITES.  
7.45 SOUTH AFRICA v. YORKSHIRE.  
Cricket: A commentary by Kenneth Wolstenholme, from Bramall Lane, Sheffield.  
8.00 THE NEWS.  
8.15 BLACK MAGIC.  
The Concert Orchestra, directed by Stanley Black.  
9.00 FROM TODAY'S PAPERS.  
9.15 MICHAEL KRIEN SAXOPHONE QUARTET.  
9.30 SPORTING RECORD.  
10.00 THE NEWS.  
10.15 PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.  
10.30 WAVY MIXTURE.  
11.00 METROPOLITAN POLICE CENTRAL HAND.  
Conductor: Roger Barstoll.  
11.30 RHYTHM, ROMANCE AND HUMOUR.  
12.00 MIDNIGHT: RADIO NEWSREEL.

TUESDAY, JULY 22

6.00 OBSERVATION POST.  
6.30 WISH HOP-POUR.  
7.00 BOOK OF VERSE.  
Ruth Pitter on Shakespeare's 'As You Like It'.  
7.30 HILLY MAYERL (Piano).  
7.45 SOUTH AFRICA v. YORKSHIRE.  
A commentary by Kenneth Wolstenholme, from Bramall Lane, Sheffield.  
8.00 THE NEWS.  
8.15 MUCH-BINDING-IN-THE-MAIRISH.  
8.30 FLETCHER HENDERSON and his Orchestra (gramophone records).  
8.45 FROM TODAY'S PAPERS.  
9.15 ARTHUR TULAY and his Cameo Orchestra.  
9.45 NIVELLE MEALIE (Theatre Company).  
10.00 THE NEWS.  
10.15 TOPICAL SURVEY.  
10.30 RADIO CROSSWORD.  
First of the series.  
11.15 RENAPRODY.  
Paul Fenouillet and the Skyrockets.  
Concert Orchestra.  
12.00 MIDNIGHT: RADIO NEWSREEL.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23

6.00 I'LL PLAY TO YOU.  
6.30 FLOPSAM'S FOLLIES.  
7.00 TALK ON MUSIC.

Rimsky-Korsakov, by Arthur Langford  
7.10 MILITARY BAND.  
(gramophone records).  
7.45 SOUTH AFRICA v. SCOTLAND.  
Cricket: A commentary from Paisley.  
8.00 THE NEWS.  
8.15 JAZZ OCTET.  
8.45 High Motion in 'MEET THE REV'.  
9.00 FROM TODAY'S PAPERS.  
9.10 H.M. THE KING INSPECTS THE HOME FLEET IN THE CLYDE.  
9.15 'AT YOUR SERVICE AND STEVE'.  
Episode: 'The Suspect'.  
10.00 THE NEWS.  
10.15 THINK OF THESE THINGS.  
10.30 LONDON NOCTURN.  
Discussions between well-known people on important issues.  
10.45 'ON WITH THE MUSIC'.  
A programme of hit tunes of yesterday.  
12.00 MIDNIGHT: RADIO NEWSREEL.

THURSDAY, JULY 24

6.00 RADIO RHYTHM CLUB.  
6.30 SCOTCH HALF-HOUR.  
7.00 LONDON NOCTURN.  
7.15 VALDA AVELING.  
(Australian pianist).  
7.45 SOUTH AFRICA v. SCOTLAND.  
Cricket: A commentary from Paisley.  
8.00 THE NEWS.  
8.15 AMERICAN DANCE BANDS.  
(gramophone records).  
8.30 ACCORDEON CLUB.  
9.00 FROM TODAY'S PAPERS.  
9.15 'ON WITH THE MUSIC'.  
10.00 THE NEWS.  
10.15 THE KING'S JUSTICE.  
A talk by Francis Cowper.  
10.30 SHARPE CONCERT PARTY.  
11.00 BRITISH CONCERT HALL.  
Conducted and presented by Sir Thomas Beecham.  
12.00 MIDNIGHT: RADIO NEWSREEL.

FRIDAY, JULY 25

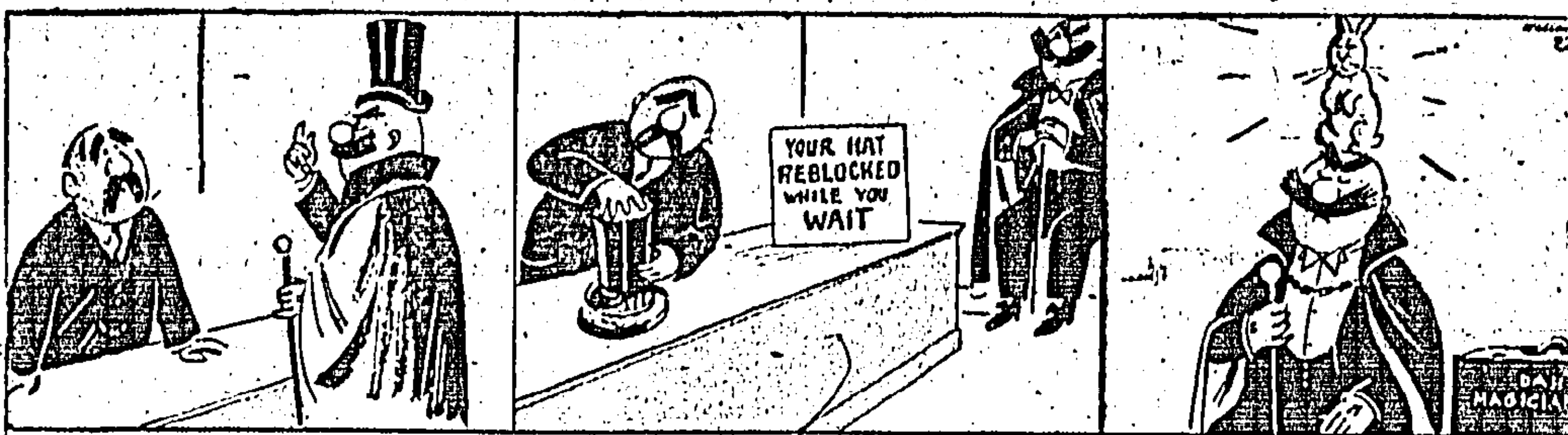
6.00 CALLING ALL SPORTSMEN.  
6.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES.  
7.00 REFINED NOTION.  
7.15 GOLFING IN ILLUSION.  
7.45 LOUIS KENTNER (Piano).  
8.00 THE NEWS.  
8.15 AT YOUR REQUEST.  
9.00 FROM TODAY'S PAPERS.  
9.15 H.M. MIDLAND LIGHT ORCH.  
10.00 THE NEWS.  
10.15 THE ECONOMIC PROSPECT.  
A talk by Graham Hutton.  
10.30 CALLING ALL SPORTSMEN.  
Edwards and Wyndham Golde in 'THE PAINTED VEIL'.  
by W. Somerset Maugham.  
12.00 MIDNIGHT: RADIO NEWSREEL.

SATURDAY, JULY 26

6.00 H.M. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.  
Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult. Eds Kersey (Violin).  
6.30 'AS BEEN FROM SCOTLAND'.  
6.45 COLONIAL QUESTIONS.  
7.00 H.M. PULSLOVE.  
and his Music Makers.  
7.45 SOUTH AFRICA v. ENGLAND.  
THE FOURTH CRICKET TEST MATCH.  
A ball-by-ball description of the first day's play.  
8.00 THE NEWS.  
8.15 JIMMY MADIN (theatre organ).  
8.30 TIP-TOP TUNES.  
9.00 FROM TODAY'S PAPERS.  
9.15 RADIO NEWSREEL.  
9.30 H.M. RHYTHM CLUB.  
10.00 THE NEWS.  
10.15 SATURDAY SPORT.  
Including commentaries on Cricket: South Africa v. England. Seawant-Haka. Cup Race, commentator, Peter Scott.  
12.00 MIDNIGHT: RADIO NEWSREEL.

## DAB & FLOUNDER

by WALTER



Who are the leaders of Communism in Europe and Asia? What is their background and what role do they play in world affairs? The following dispatch, based on a country-by-country survey by United Press correspondents, provides a roster of top Communist leadership.

# WORLD'S TOP REDS

By Harrison Salisbury

THE roster of top Communist Party leadership in Europe and Asia today reads like a who's who of the dissolved comintern—the third Communist International.

With few exceptions, the heads of Communist movements throughout Europe and Asia have had long and close association with Moscow. The exceptions are mostly leaders who rose to the top through diligent and usually daring underground activity during World War II.

When the Comintern was dissolved officially May 22, 1943, the dissolution order was signed by a 14-member executive committee. Eight of those 14 now head various European Communist Parties or governments. Two others head Soviet Republics, one is a member of the Soviet Politburo, one is still in exile from Spain and the activity of two others is not known.

THE seven former Comintern committee members now playing leading roles in their own countries are:

Georgi Dimitroff, secretary-general of the Comintern, star defendant at the Reichstag fire trial and one of the leading figures of international Communism since 1920. He has been Premier of Bulgaria since shortly after returning to Sofia from Moscow in 1945.  
Klement Gottwald, premier of Czechoslovakia. Gottwald went to Moscow in 1938 when the Germans took over Czechoslovakia and returned after his country's liberation.  
Mathias Rakosi, vice-premier of Hungary and secretary-general of the Hungarian Communist Party. Rakosi returned to Hungary with the Red Army from Moscow where he had been since 1940 after Soviet authorities managed to obtain his release from prison where he had spent the preceding 15 years.  
Wilhelm Pieck, leader of the German Communist Party. Pieck returned to Germany with the Red Army from Moscow where he spent the years between 1930 and 1945. During the war he headed the Free Germany Committee, organized in Moscow in 1943.  
Palmiro Togliatti, who signed the dissolution decree under his pseudonym of Ercoli, now is the leader of the Italian Communist Party. He returned to Italy after 19 years' association with the Comintern including participation in the Spanish Civil War.  
Maurice Thorez, secretary-general of the French Communist Party and until the recent shake-up vice-premier of France. Thorez returned to France in 1945 after fleeing to Moscow in 1940.  
Andre Marty, No. 3 man in the French Communist Party and long a fiery figure in international Communism. Returned to France in 1943 after spending the war years in Moscow.

Johann Koplenig, national chairman of the Austrian Communist Party who fled Austria in 1943, served in the International Brigade and returned to Vienna with the Red Army in 1945.

It is no coincidence that former Comintern leaders now stand at the top of the party hierarchy in their respective home countries. The Comintern was made up of the leaders of the local Communist Parties of some 65 countries.

The pair went to town weekly from Thompson's lonely cabin in the desert for provisions which he carried home in a sack over his shoulder.

Then H. C. Nicholls, who knew the aged prospector only by sight, reported he had found Thompson in a fainting spell along the highway and had taken him home.

Constable B. E. Fugatt went to the Thompson cabin to see if there was anything he could do. He found Thompson dead, and the little white dog on guard.

The dog would not let Fugatt approach the body of his master. Fugatt called Justice of the Peace R. L. Westall. But, with no word from his master to restrain him, the dog kept baying at bay.

Finally at the word from Westall, Fugatt shot and killed the animal so they could remove Thompson's body.

Today the little dog with courage lies buried at the feet of his master in Wickenburg cemetery.

"It was the least we could do," Westall said.

## DOG WAS FAITHFUL TO DEATH

He was just a little nondescript white dog. He was familiar to the people of the Arizona town of Wickenburg for several years. They saw him often trotting along behind his master.

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THE POLYMER UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL, which was closed by the Japanese on February 1, 1942, will be reopened next October, according to Dr. C. U. Lee, the new director of the Rockefeller-sponsored medical college, in an interview with Peking Chinese pressmen recently.

P.U.M.C. To Reopen

Sometimes you find pennies with a tiny H. or K.N. just by the date, which is likely to be either 1918 or 1919. There was such a demand for pennies in those years that the Mint could not make enough. So contracts were given to two firms in Birmingham, H. and K.N. are their initials.

leadership is largely from the World War II underground. In the Netherlands, for instance, the leadership is entirely new, the prewar leaders having all been killed in the underground war against the Germans. However, in Norway, Peder Furubolm, the Communist Party leader, was Moscow trained at the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute and a member of the Comintern.

In the Orient and Far East the situation is much the same except that few of the leaders have held much prominence in international Communist circles.

The chief Chinese Communist leaders, Mao Tse-tung, Chu Teh and Li Jui-Shan, however, have all spent considerable periods in Russia. Two of the Japanese Communist leaders, Kyuichi Tokuda and Yoshio

ANA Pauker, chief of the Rumanian Communist Party and one of the mainstays of the Rumanian regime, spent the years 1940-45 in Moscow. She was rescued from prison and probably certain death in 1940 in a Russian deal with Rumanian authorities similar to that which obtained the release of Rakosi from Hungarian prison.

In Finland the Communist Party is led by the daughter and son-in-law of Otto Kuusinen, head of the Soviet Karelo-Finnish Republic and one of the signers of the Comintern's dissolution. They were Yrjo Leino and Hertta Kuusinen, both with long Moscow backgrounds.

Albania provides a contrast. Enver Hoxha, premier, rose to his position through the Albanian underground and partisan warfare. However, in Greece Nicholas Zachariades, Communist Party secretary-general, spent the years 1920-23 in Moscow and attended the School for Western Studies there in 1929-31. George Siantos, No. 2 Greek Communist who died recently, had a similar Moscow background. In Scandinavia and the Low Countries the Communist Party

HAVE you ever given any thought to the common British penny—apart from ways of getting it and spending it? If not, let's start now.

In the first place, why is it called a copper when it's really made of bronze?

That's an easy one to answer. At one time pennies were copper, but they were changed to bronze in 1860 because that metal was found to make better coins. They were neater looking and didn't wear out so quickly.

You may come across a real copper in a box of curios or a collection of coins, but you won't find a penny earlier than 1860 in your change. Have a look in your pocket and see.

Another thing you'll probably never find is a penny with 1864 on it. Why? Well, there's a story that they were all withdrawn because someone discovered they had gold in them.

A man at the Mint was supposed to have had a grievance. He was under notice or something, and when no one was looking he slipped a couple of gold bars into the melting pot.

The truth is not so widely known. It is simply that very few pennies were made that year because there were enough in circulation already.

In the years 1823-25 and 1841-43 no pennies at all were made.

Rare dates

ALL this information comes from a man called Mr. R. J. Martin, who has made a study of the coins used in Britain today. He's in a good position to do this because he manages a bank and can lay his hands on plenty of specimens.

When I called at his bank and asked if he could tell me anything interesting about pennies, he said: "Certainly. Come inside. We have bags of them here."

He poured out a pound's worth on his desk and said: "Look through them. See if you can find one dated 1822."

"Why?" I said. "Has that got gold in it, too?"

"No," he answered. "But there were very few made that year, and so the same old story about the gold got around. At one time people were paying 9d. each for 1822 pennies."

"Now if you were to find a penny with 1833 on it you really would have something valuable, for there were only six made that year. One is under the foundations of the new London University building in Bloomsbury, a second under another London building, and the rest are at the Mint and the British Museum."

Special marks

Sometimes you find pennies with a tiny H. or K.N. just by the date, which is likely to be either 1918 or 1919. There was such a demand for pennies in those years that the Mint could not make enough. So contracts were given to two firms in Birmingham, H. and K.N. are their initials.

Shien spent 17 years in Japanese prisons before being liberated by the Americans. A third, Sanzo Nozaki, spent 10 years in Russia and China.

In Indonesia one Communist leader, Alimin, spent five and a half years at the Lenin University, Moscow. The other chief figure, Sardjono, was in exile in Dutch prisons. Ho Chi-minh, Viet Nam leader in Indo-China, was one of Michael Borodin's lieutenants in the ill-fated Communist revolution in China.

In the Middle East the Communist movement, generally, is so far underground that few of its leaders have been publicly identified. However, the chief known leader, Khalid Bekdash in Lebanon, spent a number of years at the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute and his lieutenant, Musapha El Ariss, also was Moscow trained. A colourful character known as Yussif Soliman Yussif, alias Fahad, the leopard, a Communist leader of Iraq now in prison was believed to have been trained in Moscow.

Wolfram mines now existing in Portugal are owned by British, American, Portuguese and French concerns or individuals. Government legislation authorises export only to countries whose nationals own the mines.

Wolfram mines formerly owned by German concerns now are controlled by the Inter-Allied Commission. Sale and transfer of ownership are expected to be announced in the near future.

Exports since the war have not been important. In August, 1946, one ton was exported; in September, none; October 17 tons; in December 181 tons and in January 1947, 224 tons. No figures for the months since January have been announced. Wolfram normally is mined as a by-product, not for itself alone.

The price has declined as sharply as production. During the war it was selling for 700 escudos a kilogram. Now it sells for 30—just year it brought 12. Among the agents dealing in wolfram in Lisbon are two Rumanians and one Yugoslav.

—United Press.

## PORTUGUESE SEARCH FOR WOLFRAM

Coincident with renewed world tension, the search for wolfram has been renewed throughout Portugal, but latest official figures showed that amounts so far extracted from the country since conclusion of the Great War are negligible.

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## WORLD'S OIL RESERVES

According to Charles Raynor, petroleum adviser to the United States State Department, the Netherlands East Indies is the world's fourth largest oil producer, coming after the United States, the Caribbean area and the Middle East.

Seventeen thousand million barrels of the world's total oil reserves are controlled by the United States, the next number jointly by British and Dutch companies, and 6,000 million barrels by Soviet Russia.

# A penny for your thoughts

WE searched through our pound's worth of pennies without finding any of these, so Mr Martin rang up a coin dealer to ask for a couple of specimens.

We did not get them because—do you know how much they cost? Five shillings each.

"If you put that in your paper," said Mr Martin, "you'd better tell people they needn't think they'll get it. For a penny with H. or K.N. on it. Otherwise there'll be a run on the bank for coppers."

After thinking this over for 42 years the Mint hit on a compromise. They put the lighthouse back on the penny's obverse and the halfpenny, in case you have never been told, the half-penny ship is supposed to be Drake's Golden Hind.

There were questions in the House about this. People said if you could have a lighthouse and a ship for your penny before, why not now?

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## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith

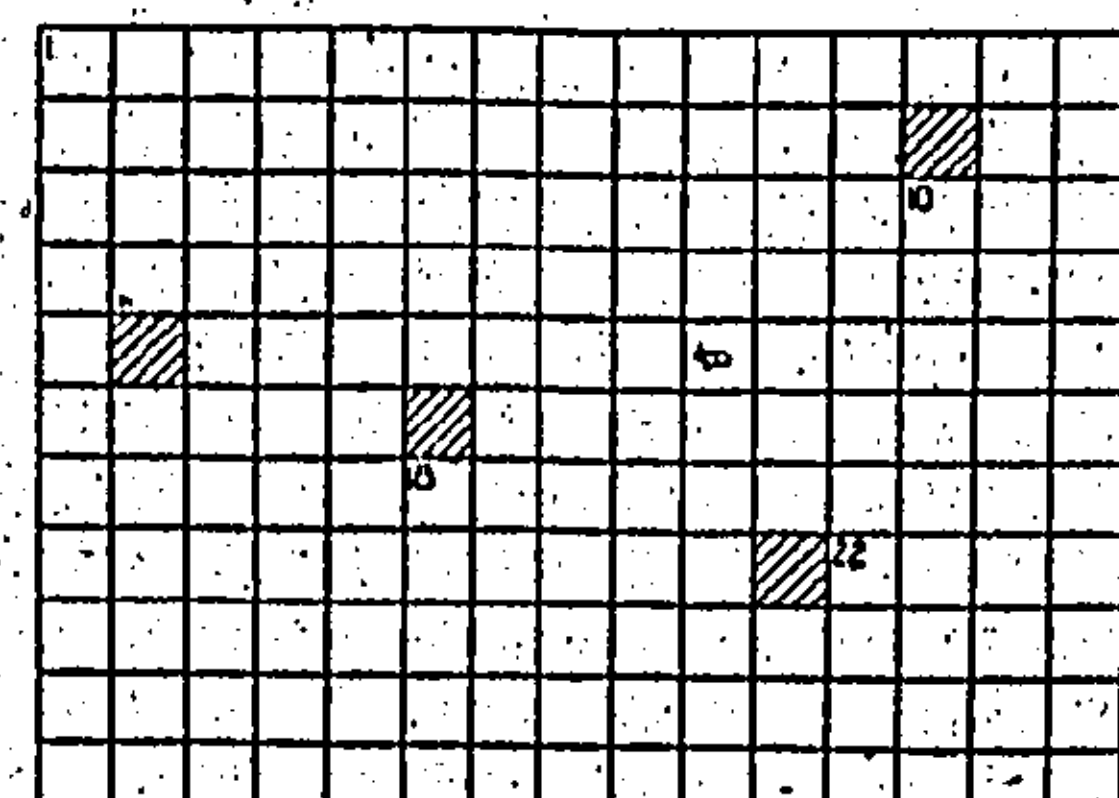


"I'm just reading the want-ads, mother—I don't want to spend my vacation sitting here with nothing to do!"

## Skeleton Crossword

CLUES ACROSS

1. What the printer prints is quite the "thing".
2. Nothing short of thorough.
3. The cure may give rise to solid cure.
4. They can hear you in the air.
5. A letter mixed fruit, ten more in a row at the bottom.
6. When they're plain you'll meet them in a law court.
7. Too agitated to get on.
8. Is not enough, according to Nurse Cavell.
9. Need a change in the garden.
10. Is taken either manilla for a plant.
11. Do they help to keep the wheels of government turning?
12. Is not sound as if you'll use the latest if you throw this.
13. You wouldn't expect a Scot to be queer in this way.
14. CUES DOWN
15. When the employees are not all there, this is to be expected.
16. Girl in a fair tale jumper.
17. It's not for a drink.
18. After an hour I am a nymph.

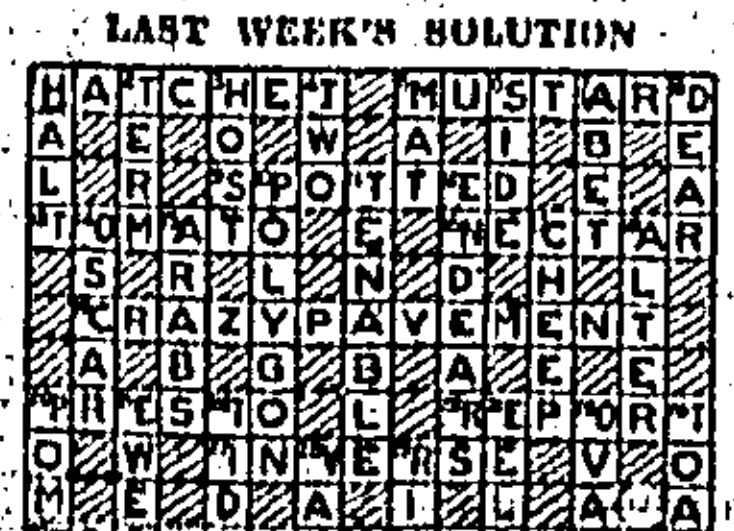


SOLVERS of the Skeleton Crossword are required to fill in the black squares and clue numbers as well as the words. To give you a start, four black squares and four clue numbers have been inserted.

The pattern of the black squares is symmetrical, so for every black square in the top left-hand quarter of the puzzle there must be a black square in the corresponding position in each of the other three quarters, so you can at once fill in ten more black squares to correspond with those given.

There is a clue 22 down as well as 22 across, so there must be a black square above, as well as to the left of the numbers 22, by deductions of this sort you can complete the puzzle. No words of fewer than three letters are used.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION





EVERY SATURDAY

## WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE

## THE 'NEW WOMAN'

(who looked like this at the turn of the century)

THE New Woman! The girls of 1900 were firmly convinced that they represented that mythical entity. They had read their Ibsen and talked a great deal about living their own life. They had even begun to listen to the charmer's pipe of a red-bearded gentleman called George Bernard Shaw. They were frightfully dashing on bicycles and rollerskates, and they believed they were inaugurating a new era—as, indeed, they were.

Nearly fifty years later it is possible to look back and see what has happened to women in that time. And quite a lot has happened. We have women in Parliament and women at the bar. We have women in the factories and women in the Services. Superficially, at least, it looks like an advance all along the line.

THEY have got rid of their tight waists and their trailing skirts. They no longer "ask mamma" before going out with their boy friends, and they are allowed to use make-up in the street—which only ladies of very doubtful virtue did in 1900. The changes in fashion have really been most extraordinary. The silhouette is entirely different; the very shape of the female body seems to have altered as if evolution had been suddenly speeded up, and in less than half a century had produced a new creature.

Where are those massive bosoms and those exuberant hips? Where are those little feet and tiny waists? Where, too, are the picture hats and the cascades of lace, the rustling petticoats and the delicate gloved hands?

The Edwardian toilet is almost as remote from us as the Elizabethan. It belongs to another world.

So do the styles of 1910 and 1911. These hobble-skirts, those cart-wheel hats—surely the women who wore such things were very different from the girls of to-day?

It was not until the early 'twenties that the first really "emancipated" fashions began to appear: the "little girl" styles which always follow a great social upheaval, styles which seemed designed to do down the older woman, as indeed (subconsciously) they were.

has certainly had  
50 glorious years

by JAMES LAVER



For in post-crisis epochs it is the emancipated young woman who calls the tune, for it is she who has money to spend.

Oddly enough, she spends it on making herself look as unemancipated as possible. She slims her figure, she flattens her bosom, she cuts off her hair. She pays man the compliment of trying to look as much like him as possible, but except in rare (and not altogether attractive) cases, she only succeeds in looking like a boy.

OF course there was a reaction in 1930 when it seemed, for a moment, as if the party was over, and the world was beginning to settle down again.

Throughout the thirties there was a tug-of-war. The waist was in its right place, for the first time for a decade, and when that happens tight lacing is usually not very far away. It would probably have happened by 1940—if another war had not broken out in 1939.

Now fashion is in a chaotic state. Anything goes. For nobody knows which way the cat of destiny is going to jump.

Meanwhile, since 1900, men have gone on in their old rut. Their clothes, in essentials, have hardly changed at all.

But then men have witnessed no striking alteration in their position in society. They have merely watched their privileges being gradually whittled away. Woman has been "emancipated," and that makes all the difference.

The modern girl is emancipated all right. She has the privilege of earning her own living and even (crowning triumph) of being conscripted in her country's service.

She can show her independence by standing in the bus when all the men are sitting down. And even if she doesn't want to show her independence—she still stands.

SHE has shaken off the shackles of parental and even of marital control. She is her own mistress—mistress, as some cynic has said, of a latch-key and a gasring.

This is the glorious age for which the early feminists chained themselves to railings, smashed the windows of Selfridge's and horsewhipped Mr. Asquith.

Quite a lot of women are getting a little doubtful about it. Some are even beginning to wonder if it is not, after all, a mistake. Certainly female emancipation, as understood by its pioneers, is an illusion. So long as only a few women



are emancipated, those few are able to engage in all kinds of fascinating pursuits. But when all women are emancipated, all women find themselves back in the kitchen—or queuing up at the serving hatch in the factory canteen.

IT is the sad truth that the exceptional woman has less chance of pursuing her career now than she had 30 years ago. Unless, of course, she is willing to sacrifice everything for it; to become as sexless as a workhorse, to deny herself the ancestral satisfaction of bringing children into the world, and to give up all idea of having "a home of her own."

We are only just beginning to understand that the "home" is incompatible with female emancipation. The Married Women's Property Act was the first nail in its coffin, and it has been mouldering away ever since.

Every advance in what is called the freedom of women means that marriage is more difficult—and less likely to last.

Even yet, people do not realise that what has taken place since 1900 is nothing less than the collapse of the patriarchal system under which a man at least knew what property was his—and which children were his own.

The consequence of that collapse no one can, as yet, foresee. The illustrations are taken from English Women's Clothing in the Nineteenth Century by G. Willett Cunningham (Faber and Faber).

JEWELS  
AWAIT  
MY LADY

BY SALLY SWING.

PARIS.

A diamond necklace now showing at Cartier's summer jewel display is reportedly so valuable it would have settled the recent railroad strike.

This is only one of the ornaments worth well over one million dollars which jewellers are showing along the Rue de la Paix. Frenchmen, however, aren't having any.

"No fortune in France is large enough to purchase our diamond necklace," one of Cartier's salesmen said. The necklace, which makes the English crown jewels look like trinkets, is five inches across and is made of diamond flowers, and square cut diamond paving.

"It's a collector's item," he said. But he did not explain who might want to collect it.

Almost all of Cartier's diamond collection is mounted on platinum, and according to law, a purchaser must reimburse the stone with the same weight of metal, gold or platinum, which is found in the jewellery.

Prices Are High Since this law shoots the price of a jewel even higher than the already exorbitant price of the gems themselves, the French jewellery market has almost ground to a standstill.

In the first two years after the liberation, heavy gold and platinum jewellery sales boomed. Many buyers had made large fortunes during the war, and wanted to unload savings in jewellery.

Cocktail rings the size of pullets' eggs blossomed on the hands of black-marketiers. After two years, however, most of these fortunes were gobbled up by government taxes, the high cost of living, and the cut down in black market trading.

Now the show-rooms of Van Cleef and Arpels, Cartiers, and Bvri are almost empty save for a few who come for the spectacle.

In an attempt to lure back the heavy demand for gems and settings large stores are now launching a new fashion—light airy jewels, with much flattery work.

Bvri, on the Rue de la Paix, features fancy gold dog collars with fastenings tied like a handkerchief knot, edged in rubies.

Want A Penguin? Cartiers tries to appeal to the "lower priced field" by remaking the popular lapel pins of birds, and other novelties in precious stones.

Cartiers aviary includes penguins with coral breasts, ducks with opal stomachs, and dicky-birds which range in colour from lapis blue to aquamarine.

Ducks are made of topaz and coral instead of rubies and diamonds. A lapis chested duck with coral feet and a moonstone head, with baby pearl eyes sells for only H.K.\$2,000.

In the middle-priced field, an Indian influence is strong in the use of many different jewels in the same pin or bracelet.

The economy drive, even at the tens of thousands of dollars level, is shown in the trick combinations used in Cartiers. There a bracelet can be unfastened to become two clips, which in a pinch could double for earrings.

Pins can also be converted into pendants, and necklaces into bracelets—United Press.

Town and  
Country...

This foundation has stood the test of time! Its users have remained faithful for years. It is protective, wards off dryness, conceals tiny lines and minor blemishes. It gives the skin a youthful dewiness and holds make-up fresh and immaculate for hours. Follow with Peaches-and-Cream Powder... chiffon fine, gently clinging. "Light" for blondes. "Dark" for brunettes.

Helena Rubinstein

OBTAINABLE AT THE FOLLOWING SELECTED STORES

The Hong Kong Dispensary Colin Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.  
(A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.) (Gloucester Arcade)

China Emporium

Sole Agents:

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

Chater Road

Tel. 31261

Des Voeux Road C.



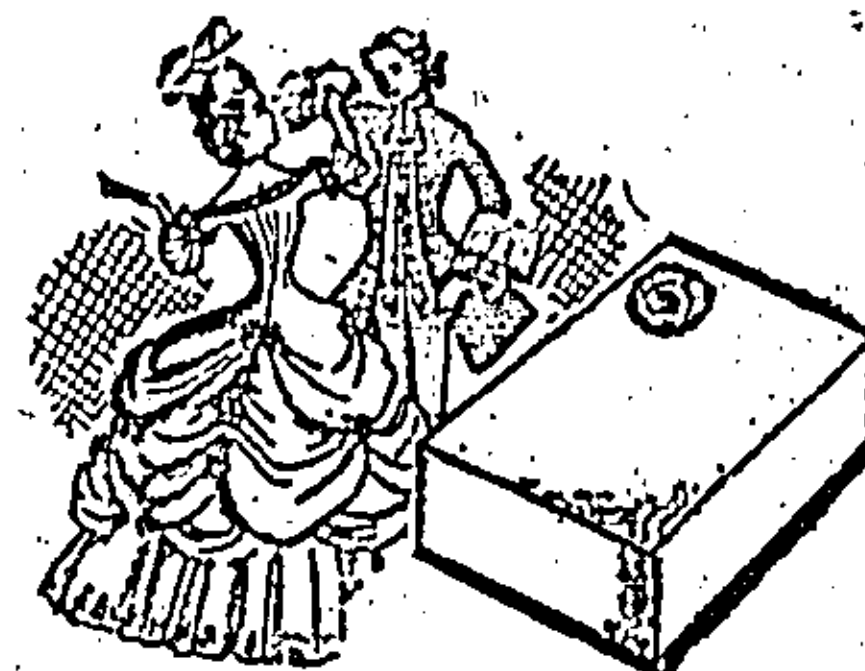
TWO

EXQUISITE FACE POWDERS

by

Colonial Dames

Soft as silk, designed for flattery



Regular Blend

Unexcelled for Their

Clinging Smoothness

Subtle Fragrance

Salon Blend

Obtainable At All Leading Stores

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Frozen Sweets Are  
Destined To Please

By DIXIE TAYLOR

MAKING frozen sweets isn't the easiest of household tasks.

Conversation often drifts around to this subject over bridge, mahjong and tea tables in the Colony, and much advice is exchanged. The blame for failure may fall on the refrigerator, an unsatisfactory recipe, or use of a poor commercial mixture. Lack of experience is another factor.

Unless your mechanical refrigerator is thoroughly reliable, it is a waste of time and materials to tempt ice creams, ices, or sherbets. But if your refrigerator maintains an even temperature, and is cold enough, you should not have undue trouble.

The most common complaint about refrigerator ice creams is that the product tends to be icy rather than creamy.

This can be overcome to some extent by taking the mixture out of the refrigerator and beating or stirring it at least twice during the freezing process. Give it the first stir when the sweet is beginning to freeze around the edges; the second when it has become a mush. A spoon or rotary beater may be used. The regulator should be set at its coldest when the ice cream or sherbet is placed in the ice compartment, and that temperature should be maintained until the sweet is frozen. Then it can be made a bit warmer for ice creams and frozen sherbets, which improve if allowed to mellow. On the other hand, ices should be served soon after they are frozen as they may crystallise. The usual freezing time is three to four hours.

Here is an ice cream recipe which has proved satisfactory for mechanical refrigerators.

## VANILLA ICE CREAM

2/3 cup sweetened condensed milk  
1/2 cup water  
1 cup cream, whipped  
2 teaspoons vanilla flavouring  
Mix the condensed milk, water and vanilla. Chill. Fold in the whipped cream, place in a refrigerator tray and freeze, beating twice as explained above.

You may substitute whipped evaporated milk for the cream, using the method given in last Saturday's cooking column. The recipe serves six persons.

## GELATINE ICE CREAM

Many homemakers prefer an ice cream made with gelatine after this fashion:

1 cup milk  
2 tablespoons gelatine  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 teaspoon flour  
1 egg, separated  
1 cup whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk  
1 teaspoon vanilla

Scald milk, add gelatine, and stir until dissolved. Mix sugar, flour and salt and add to milk. Place the milk in the top of a double boiler, stir until thickened, then cover and cook 10 minutes. Beat egg yolk slightly, add to thickened milk, and cook one minute. Strain into refrigerator tray, chill, then beat until light. Fold in the whipped cream and beaten egg white. Freeze.

## GRAPE ICE

Ices have less nourishment than ice cream, but they are good for a slimming diet or after a heavy summer meal. Your family will enjoy this Grape Ice:

1 cup water  
1/2 cup sugar  
Few grains salt  
1 1/2 tablespoons lemon juice  
2 tablespoons gelatine, soaked in 1/2 cup cold water  
1/2 cup grape juice  
1 egg white

Boil water, sugar, lemon juice, and salt about five minutes. Dissolve soaked gelatine in the hot mixture. Cool. Add grape juice. Freeze to a mush, then fold in the beaten egg white. When it is frozen around edges, remove from refrigerator and stir. The ice is ready to serve in three to four hours.

## ORANGE SHERBET

Milk sherbets have more nourishment than ices and are especially good for children. Here is a simple way of making a delicious orange sherbet.

1 cup fresh orange juice  
1 cup sugar  
Juice and grated rind of one lemon  
2 cups milk  
Strain the orange juice, add the lemon and grated rind and dissolve the sugar in the mixture. Stir in the milk, put in a refrigerator tray, and freeze, stirring at least once before it is hard.

The milk and juices will curdle, but the curdled look disappears in freezing. This is especially good with sweet biscuit for the child's tea.

In making frozen sweets, be sure the ice compartment is not heavily encrusted with frost. It is a good idea to defrost the refrigerator the day before. If that isn't possible and some ice has accumulated, allow a longer time for freezing.



Anne Edwards writes about a child's tricycle (above) with two first-rate new ideas. There's a boot at the back (like the boot of a car) which opens to carry your shopping. The other new feature is a handle to push the cycle like a pram when the child is tired. The handle telescopes up to fit into a holder at the back.

MOVIE  
STYLE  
TIPS

If you are short-legged in a year of long-legged fashions, don't cry. A Hollywood designer says you can add inches to your limbs by smart costuming.

He is Travilla, currently designing the wardrobe for long-legged Ann Sheridan in Warner Bros. "The Unfaithful."

"Some years the length of a girl's legs is strictly between her and the floor," he grinned, "but this year it's very important. Miss Sheridan has perfect proportions for clothes, but even if you haven't, you can create the illusion."

Travilla worked out a few do's and don'ts for the many women whose shortness is in their legs.

"Don't," he advised, "make jumps in the over-all picture. I mean, don't combine a red hat and shoes with a black dress."

"Don't wear fancy shoes, slippers with ankle straps and open toes."

"Don't wear swing skirts or skirts with detailed trimming. Stay away from pleurms."

"Above all don't succumb to that yearning for luxurious fur."

On the "do" side, Travilla said: "Keep yourself just one expanse of colour. Add colour highlights at the throat and with gloves."—United Press.

MEN EXCEL  
WOMEN IN  
HAVING FUN

New York.

Do you wonder why men seem to get more fun out of life than women?

Dr Harry Moore, President of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, has some interesting answers to that question. He says:

"Men and women come at the business of living in completely different ways and men come out better. In the first place men know they are going to have to earn their own living, so they try to choose a field of livelihood which they like and for which they have aptitude."

"Most women, on the other hand are likely to 'take what is offered.' Hundreds of thousands teeter between the idea of marriage and a career. They regard a job as a temporary expedient and do not get ready for it with the care men do. So many fail to get the satisfaction from their work millions of men do. If they fail to marry they are doubly unhappy."

## EMOTIONAL OUTLET.

"In the second place, as soon as the day's work is finished, a man has some place he is anxious to go and he goes there—to the club rooms, the stamp album, the chess table, the photographic dark room, the golf links—or some place. In one of those places—or in music, perhaps—he finds an emotional outlet that releases him from strain. More women need more outlets like this."

Moore also feels women do not live their private lives as well as do men, but he says the woman makes the best citizen. Women, he asserts, would be much happier in their private lives, "if, when they are young, they prepared for both homes and a job they liked and let the chips fall where they may."

He also suggests women take up such hobbies as dancing, the theatre, drawing, painting, sculpture, pottery or woodwork, and home decoration. —Associated Press.

## Use your Two Pond's Creams this way:

1. Pond's Cold Cream  
—to cleanse and soften

Dip into a big jar of Pond's Cold Cream, with fingers of both hands. Smooth this fluffy satiny cream over face and throat. Pat gently to help loosen dirt and make-up. Then wipe off.

Now slip on more luscious Pond's Cold Cream, and stroke it on spinning your cream-covered fingers over your face in little circles. Wipe off thoroughly. This second, extra cleansing is to make your face extra clean, extra smooth.

Use Pond's Cold Cream this rewarding way every night and every morning. It will help keep your skin beautifully clean, soft and smooth.

2. Pond's Vanishing Cream  
—to hold make-up and to protect

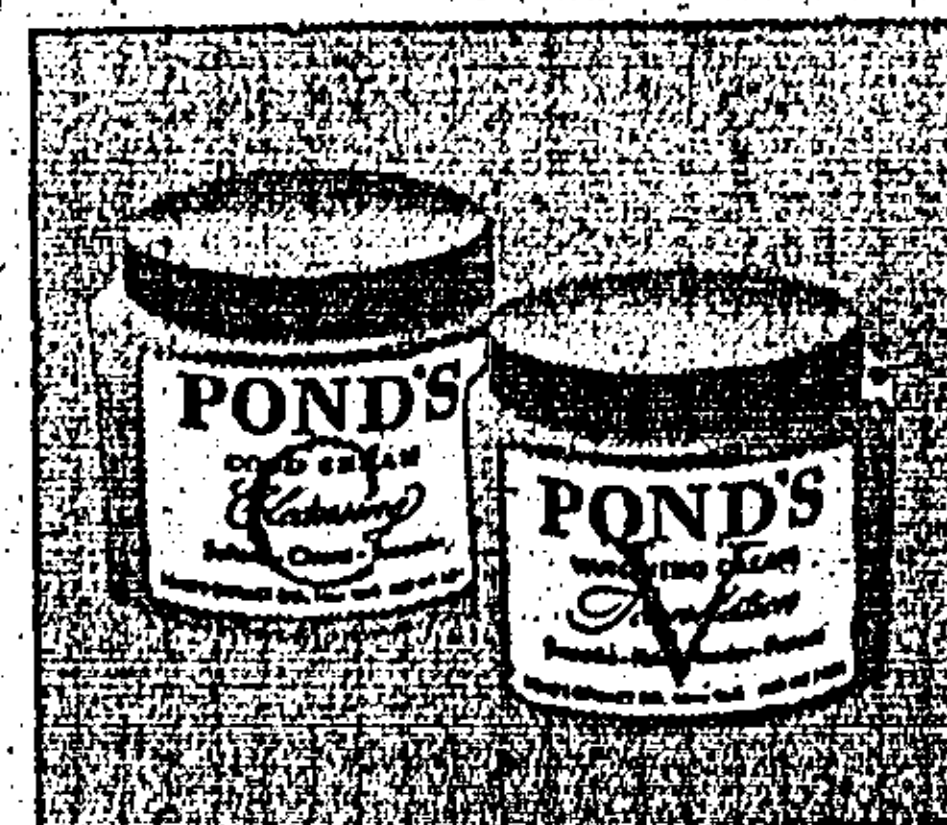
As a Powder Base. After your morning Pond's Cold Cream cleansing, slip on a light film of Pond's Vanishing Cream. This "powder base" will help make-up go on evenly, last for hours. And it forms a delicate covering to protect your skin against dirt and exposure.

As a 1-Minute Mask—Help smooth, lighten and brighten your skin like this: Slip a thick coat of Pond's cool white

Vanishing Cream, over throat and face (all except eyes). Leave on for one full minute. Wipe off. "Keratolytic" action of Pond's Vanishing Cream loosens and dissolves tiny dirt specks, flocks of dead skin that make your complexion seem rough, dull and drab.

Now powder over your smoother, lighter skin. See how evenly make-up goes on, how long it lasts! Give yourself a 1-Minute Mask 3 or 4 times a week, and before all special occasions.

Start this two-cream care for softer, smoother skin—get Pond's Cold Cream and Pond's Vanishing Cream today!



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THE PSYCHOANALYST

# The Mystery Voice: Delmer leads the hunt

EVERY evening, just before 11, I have been sitting by a shortwave set and, with the help of a 'know-all' friend, I have been twiddling dials with the best of them.

I have been trying to tune in to the Freedom Radio of Slovakia's anti-Soviet, anti-Communist, anti-Czech underground. Without success. The station appears to be off the air for the time being.

And from all I have heard about these broadcasts, I think that is a good thing.

Until recently this station has been broadcasting regularly every morning, noon, and night on the same frequency of 6,370 kilocycles (44.5 metres) a violent invective against the Soviet, Slovak and Czech authorities.

It has transmitted orders to members of an anti-Communist, anti-Czech resistance movement in Slovakia.

It has spoken of the imminence of war between the Western Powers and Soviet Russia.

## Where it is

NOW, I should have no strong views about all this if the broadcasts came from Slovakia, or from Soviet Russia, or perhaps some inaccessible spot in Bulgaria or Yugoslavia. Or if, as the station itself pretends, it were broadcasting from Franco Spain.

But a direction-finding fix has been made by the Czech authorities, in collaboration, I am told, with the B.B.C., to find out where the broadcasts really come from. This has shown that the station's transmitter is either in Southern Austria or in Northern Italy—the most precise estimate places it in the district of Udine—and in these territories it is the British and Americans, and not the Soviet, who have the big say.

## BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

THE Russian objection to the Salvation Army in Germany, because it is a "military organisation," calls to mind the ludicrous incident of the Yugoslav general.

A party from the Balkans was being shown the sights of London, and as they passed a large film theatre, the commissionaire got mixed up with them. He found himself linking arms with a dark little man who said "Schepok vavud!" repeatedly. The guide, who put matters right by explaining that the respondent understood nothing to do with the Yugoslav Army, and the commissionaire was released.

## Starlight and Slime

PAUL TREASON cursed Staunton Farrago beneath his breath, and then above it. His head was filled with crazy schemes for making enough money quickly to wrest Lynette from the grasp of his successful rival. Had she not? Did she not? "Was she not?" "Oh, (See "How to Put Out A Novel," pp. 86-143). Paul was walking disconsolately along Piccadilly, when a cheery voice hailed him. Looking up, he saw the beaming face of his old schoolfellow Terry Flaxford. "How's tricks?" shouted the rich playboy. "Come and have a drink." Over the drink Terry learned that Paul was in a bad way, and that Paul was looking for a decent type of fellow

The experts point out:—

1. That the station is easily traceable; it broadcasts regularly at unannounced times on announced frequencies.

2. That to judge by its signal strength, its transmitter has a power of not less than 5 kw—and therefore not the kind of gadget that one can tinkle around or hide very easily.

The experts insist that these broadcasts could not be made without the connivance of some authority. And, of course, the Russian suspicion is that this conniving authority is either the British or the Americans.

This suspicion of American sponsorship of the secret radio is enhanced by the circumstances that one of the speakers whom the station announces by name is Professor Ferdinand Durcanski, president of the Slovak Action Committee whose headquarters are at 2,008, Fairfield Avenue Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.A.

Another circumstance noted in this connection is that the broadcasts were first heard in March of this year, just about the time President Truman made his declaration concerning the intention of the United States to resist Communist imperialism.

If these broadcasts do, in fact, have the support or toleration of the United States authorities, then the authorities concerned stand accused.

There can be no question that the broadcasts have played their part in bringing about the present dangerous situation in Southeastern Europe, and Hungary in particular.

## Soviet belief

FOR the Kremlin the broadcasts, which were assumed to be under American sponsorship, appear as a counter-offensive aimed at driving the Soviet out of those Southeastern European territories where they have recently established themselves.

So the Kremlin accepted these, as they believe, American sponsored broadcasts as confirmation of their belief that the Americans have tried to carry out a political and economic pincer movement against the Soviet in Southeastern Europe.

One tongue of this pincer has already gained its first objective by the establishment of the Americans in Greece and Turkey.

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The second tongue, which is based on Austria, is now, according to the Soviet theory, aiming to plant regimes friendly to the West and more independent of the Soviet in Hungary and Slovakia.

If such a movement were successful it would cut right across the strategic and economic lines of communications in the Soviet's Southeastern European system, and isolate Yugoslavia from Czechoslovakia and Poland.

That is why the Communists, alarmed by the implications which they read into this clandestine station, decided to speed up their plans.

They carried out their coup in Hungary. In Slovakia they are just about to begin a purge of the Slovak Administration.

## Economic unity

I BELIEVE that both in Slovakia and in Hungary, the situation is allowed to go on developing as in the 18 months since I last visited Prague, there is little danger of the country going Communist, or being divorced from the Western world. A Polish delegation is here to discuss and plan nothing less than the integration of the Polish and Czech economies.

Will the creation of such an economic unity mean the exclusion of the Western world from this market? The Czechs say no. The non-Czech experts with whom I discussed this question accept the Czechs' assurance. Sheer economic necessity, they say, compels Czechoslovakia to do most of its trade with the West.

Sefton Delmer

# Should juries be scrapped?

SIR CHARLES DOUGHTY, K.C., Recorder of Brighton

replicates to the attacks on "one of the only remaining safeguards of liberty."

TRIAL by jury in civil cases has been since 1939, like many of our prized liberties and rights, in suspense.

It has been said by a learned writer on constitutional law that the whole constitution of our country is based upon the practice of putting 12 men in a jury box and talking and accepting their verdict. An illustration of this is found in the famous trial of the Seven Bishops in James II's reign. That verdict made the "blessed revolution."

Lawyers of a bygone day and lawyers of today argue that the finest tribunal ever set up in any country is a High Court judge and a City of London special jury. Such a jury is seldom passive and by no means dumb. They bring a knowledge of the world and of business practice which is invaluable both to judge and counsel.

ALL juries may not reach this standard of perfection; but the sense of fair play is so innate in the British character that juries honestly and sincerely and most patiently listen to the evidence and the direction or advice of the judge, and bring in a verdict which they believe to be honest and true. Naturally it is not invariably the expected or even the right one; even judges have erred sometimes.

Generally the mistakes (if they are mistakes) are of two kinds: (1) A guilty man is acquitted or (2) a severely injured person, or a widow and children of a man killed receive damages from a defendant (generally indemnified by an insurance company) upon very slender evidence of negligence or breach of duty. But there must always be some evidence of fault, or the case is stopped by the judge.

IN criminal cases the jury are directed by the judge and advised by counsel that they must be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt, and if they are in doubt the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of that doubt. As a result a guilty man may escape. It is better that 20 guilty should get off than that one innocent should be convicted.

A judge and the police know the character of the prisoner—who is sometimes a man who lives on the fruit of his crimes—the jury do not. The police often know of facts conclusive of guilt, but for some reason are unable to offer evidence of those facts, or perhaps such facts would not be admissible in evidence, and so a guilty man may escape.

A really perverse verdict in criminal cases is very rare. The most frequent instance of such arises in murder cases where the plea is insanity.

The definition of insanity in crime is difficult for juries to comprehend, and is, in the opinion of many too narrow. No harm is done, because in such cases, where the accused is on the border line of insanity, if the verdict had been guilty, the death sentence would hardly ever be carried out in modern practice.

Other occasional instances arise where the law is out-of-date (perhaps based on some outworn ecclesiastical doctrine) and the jury express in their perhaps perverse verdict a sound and more merciful view.

TRIAL by jury is one of the only remaining safeguards of liberty. The present generation, brought up on English ideas, do not contemplate the existence of tribunals which are merely the instruments and servants of the State—which nowadays means the bureaucracy.

The famous book of Lord Hewart (The New Despotism) was the first warning that the country had of this growing danger. More and more statutes provide that claims or rights of the subject if disputed shall be decided by a Minister, or by some tribunal set up by him.

No doubt there are instances where on grounds of expedition, or even

## STANLEY MATTHEWS

concludes the interesting story of his life

# Secret of the Dynamos: How I beat 'flu and broke a record: A story against myself

THE most sensational challenge ever made to British Soccer prestige came with the visit of the Russians in November 1945.

The Dynamos were a law unto themselves, and in their opening game they held Chelsea to 3-3.

I don't think there was a dribbler in the side. All the time the ball was being pushed along the ground—from back to half-back to inside forward to winger to centre forward, and at great speed.

As I saw it the secret of the Russian success was their wonderful ball control, plus exceptional fitness.

I was hoping to try my luck against them, and when I heard George Allison was trying to raise a strong team for the Arsenal match I offered my services.

The queer line-up of the Arsenal team—some folk called it "George Allison's XI"—was: W. Griffiths (Cardiff City); Scott, Bacuzzi (Fulham); Badlin, B. Joy, Hailton; Matthews (Stoke), Drury, Rooke (Fulham), Mortensen (Blackpool), Cumner.

## Unseen game

ONE of London's pea soup fogs came down that day and it must have been the strangest game that the 54,000 fans never saw.

It must go down as the most farcical match on record.

Not only did the crowd fail to see any of the seven goals scored—the Russians won 4-3—but I myself could not see more than a yard or so.

The Russians scored in the first minute, but Arsenal had established a 3-2 lead at half-time. This was wiped out by another Dynamo second-half rally.

I am afraid the second half is better forgotten.

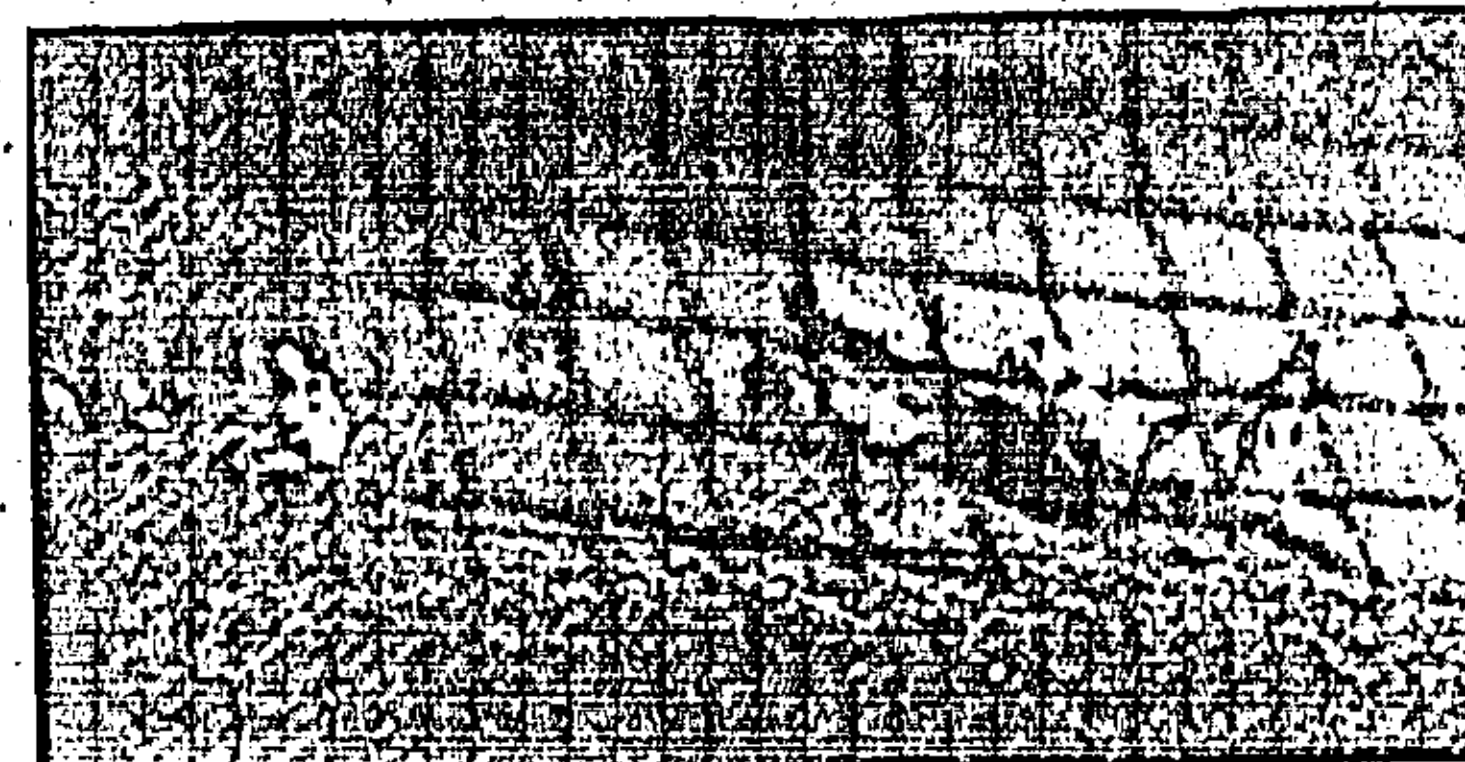
There was much booing, some fouling, and twice my shirt was pulled out of my shorts; but I have no complaints.

A Russian explained afterwards that shirt-pulling is not considered foul tactics in Russia. "After all," he declared, "you can't get a broken leg or bruised knee by somebody pulling out your shirt!"

## Train ordeal

I MADE my 44th appearance for England against Belgium at Wembley on January 10, 1946, and so broke Eddie Hapgood's international record. But how close I came to missing it.

I had been on night duty with the RAF, and by the Thursday before the game I had a really bad cold.



Flashlight of "Tiger" Fomich, the Dynamo goalkeeper, as he leapt—but failed to save—in the fog-screened Arsenal match.

On the Friday morning I left Blackpool, but after being in the train an hour I began to feel desperately ill.

My breathing became difficult, my head began to swim, and I came close to passing out.

In London Bill Volsey, the England trainer, was taken aback when he saw me stagger through the hotel lounge, eyes half closed with the flu that had now got hold of me.

"Up to bed," he said, "and I'll get you something to make you sweat."

It was wonderful to get between the sheets, and I woke after a doze to find Bill beside my bed with a glass of hot milk and some whisky.

I slept again, and awoke wet with perspiration. Bill Volsey fussed round me that night like a hen nursing a sickly chick.

He is something of a psychologist, and figured that if left to my own depression my chances of playing next day would be small.

So he stayed with me telling me stories of old-timers.

Before lights out he gave me a good rub down. I had a good night, and woke in the morning with just a sore throat.

## 'I'll play'

THE football reporters began ringing up to know whether I would play or whether I would have to postpone the smashing of Hapgood's 43 appearances for England.

"What shall I tell 'em?" asked Bill. "Tell them I'm playing," I whispered hoarsely.

I had breakfast in bed, another rub-down from Volsey, and was as fit as I could possibly be in the circumstances.

There were 85,000 fans packed in to Wembley on this bleak January day. The snow that had fallen previously had not entirely disappeared from the pitch.

The England team were handed special track suits—blouses and long trousers of sky-blue. Some of us felt a little self-conscious.

## Given chance

WHILE I was the doubtful starter for the game, it was Frankie Son who had to pull out shortly before the match because of a twisted knee muscle.

This situation gave Jesse Pyc, of Notts County, now with Wolves, the chance to make his first appearance for England.

It was not a great game, and, although we won 2-0, I think the crowd were a little disappointed. But for myself, I must say I enjoyed it because I forgot about my cold.

After the game there was a banquet, but I went to bed two hours after the match.

I could hardly speak on the Sunday morning, and was thoroughly miserable on my journey back to Blackpool. Depression set in, and I spent the next four days in bed.

It was not until the following Friday that I began to feel a little better. Stoke City had an important Cup tie against Sheffield United.

I reported to Stoke on Saturday morning, and told Bob McGroarty, the manager, I was not fit.

Bob asked a specialist if he could prescribe something.

The specialist gave me two capsules which he described as pop pills used by the Luftwaffe before taking off to raid England during the war.

I took the pills an hour before the kick-off and they gave me the necessary stamina to pull through and help Stoke City beat Sheffield United—but the after effects were extraordinary.

About nine o'clock that night I was feeling somewhat tired after the game, and was dozing in an armchair when suddenly I became wide awake.

It was just as though something inside me was determined I should get out of my chair. I felt so keyed-up that I had to leave my chair and pace up and down the room.

I would willingly have gone out and played a game of football there and then.

If I never knew before I certainly learned the meaning of delayed action!

Before I close I must tell you an amusing story against myself. It concerns the match against Switzerland on the England team's Continental tour of 1938.

The match was at Zurich, and we thought we were on a good thing. But we lost 2-1; we were over-confident.

I was told I was in for a particularly easy time because Switzerland's left back—a pleasant fellow by name of Lehmann—was the leader of a popular dance band in a Zurich night club.

He was supposed to stay up till the early hours of the morning, and it was reckoned he would only last for the first half, and then I would be able to prance round and give him something to dance about.

Never before have I been so misled.

## A bad time

WE started off well enough, and when in the first five minutes I was able to trot round Lehmann as I liked, I was happy.

But soon I realised the band leader could do other things besides waving a baton or blowing a trumpet.

When I attempted to take the ball down to him he would come in at me like quicksilver and sweep it from my toe.

This went on with such monotony, that I was hoping and praying he would crack up as the result of the late hours he kept.

But there was not any sign of his tiring by half-time.

He was galloping about the field like a racehorse, and seemed to have the staying powers of a Marathon runner.

At half-time I said to Alf Young: "If that guy really stays up till four o'clock in the morning I suggest we recommend similar training methods for the England team. He's killing me."

The fiery enthusiasts in the red shirts had set the crowd roaring after 30 minutes when Acby, the left winger, headed a goal, but almost before the echo of the cheers had come from the mountains, England had equalised from a penalty by Backin after Jackie Robinson (Sheffield Wednesday) had been brought down.

## Controversy

THE score was still 1-1, with 20 minutes to go, when the German referee awarded a penalty kick against us, that caused tremendous controversy.

Young bent forward to meet a centre from the right wing with his chest. The ball bounced a yard in front of him, rose awkwardly on the treacherous surface, and struck his arm.

There was, of course, an excited shout of "Penalty!" from the Swiss, and cheering when the referee pointed to the spot.

Abegglen, the inside left, took the kick and placed it out of Woodley's reach.

We were now up against it, and I could do nothing against Lehmann. So completely had he taken my measure by the end of the game that he often sprinted over the other side to lend a hand to Minelli at right back.

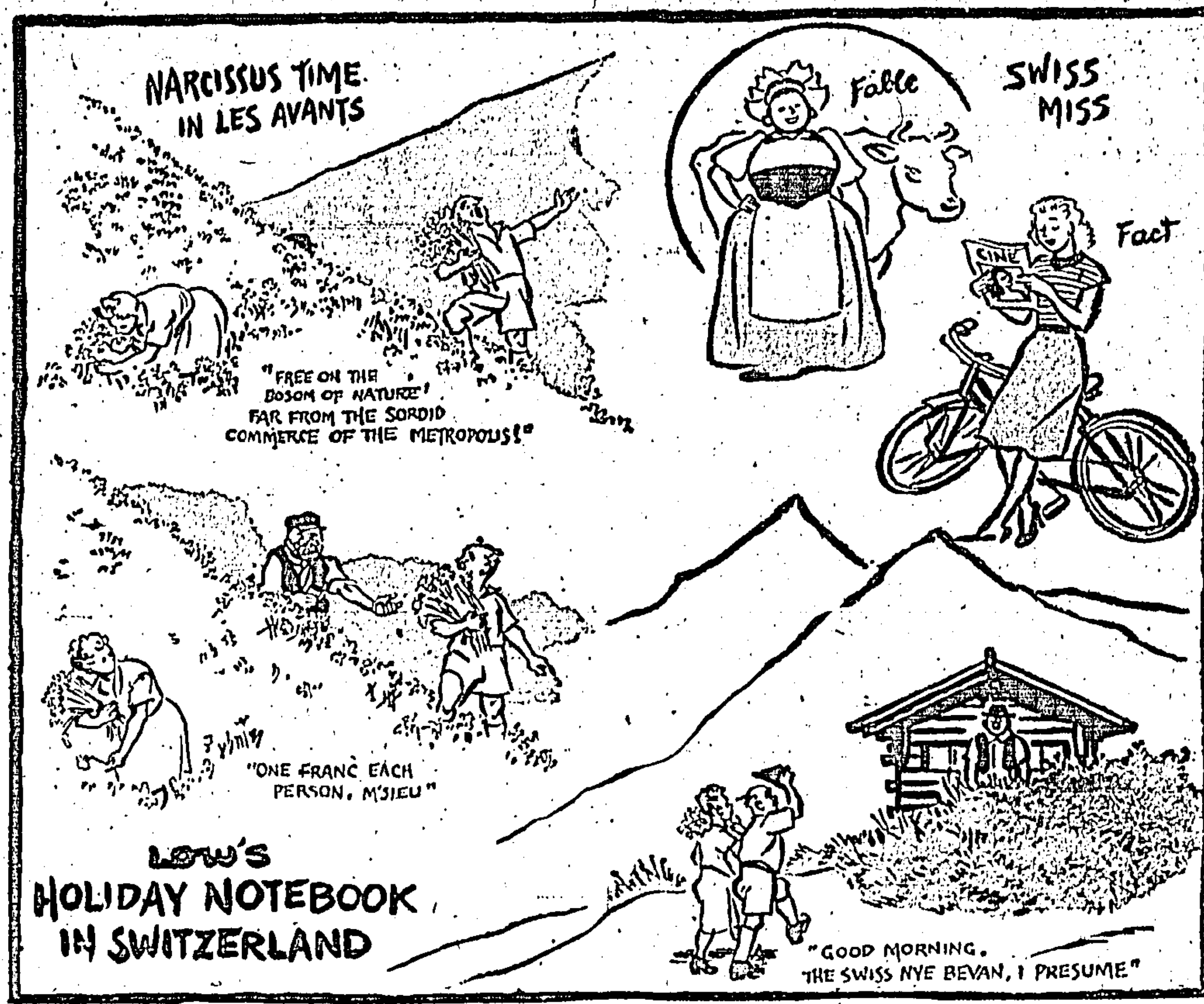
If anybody ever tells me I have to oppose a band leader again, I shall go into special training—by staying up all night for a month!

THE END

## DAVID LANGDON CARTOON







## Dissatisfaction In Communal Life

By "CANDIDUS"

THAT the cost of living in Hongkong is utterly fantastic is illustrated in a hundred-and-one ways. It may be argued that the present inflation is world-wide, but that does not make the burden any lighter for the individual. There are, however, several aspects peculiar to the Colony which all add to the problems of what may be termed the wage-earning class.

One of the first of these is the question of transportation. Very few workers live within easy distance of their work. In other days, ferries, rickshaws, trams and buses were available in sufficient number to cater for the entire community. Fares were moderate. Today, not only have the costs of transportation increased from one hundred to several hundred percent, but, with the exception of rickshaws, it is nothing short of a physical feat to gain access to a tram, ferry or bus. People stand for long periods, hoping that they will sooner or later be able to get near enough to a tram or bus in order to reach their outlying homes after the day's work.

FOR thousands, the very thought of going home for a mid-day meal is entirely out of the question; and from the cheaper restaurants to the more pretentious establishments the price of a mid-day meal has no relation whatsoever to the absurd "Price Index" which is so regularly published in the Press.

To repair a pair of shoes costs, on an average, three times more than prewar. The cost of clothing is from four to five times as high. Rents—scandalous! Room rates in hotels and boarding houses have soared to unconscionable heights. As much is demanded for a cubicle in Wanchai as would have secured a decent-sized room in the City before the war. As much is demanded for a hotel or boarding house room as would be charged for a small suite in any of London's leading hotels. And so it goes on, in one of the most vicious circles ever known.

And week by week, that ridiculous and entirely misleading Price Index is published.

NO wonder there is dissatisfaction in almost every phase of communal life—excepting, of course, the profiteers, the racketeers, and all those who wax fat on the people whose work keeps the Colony going.

I am told that as much as a thousand dollars a month is paid for bathing huts. Never was there a form of more despicable *nouveau riche* than those who exact "key money" before they will let a room or dwelling. Those who pay are not entirely blameless; but in many cases, they agree to be bled when sheer desperation overrules common-sense. Control may be difficult, but surely something could be done to protect the public.

A school building was erected for 700 boys. A school for 400 girls was opened also in the neighbourhood. And both these fine schools are flourishing. Many famous men have been educated at St. Paul's School; among them are John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough and ancestor of Mr. Winston Churchill, Samuel Pepys, the noted diarist, and in modern times, Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery.

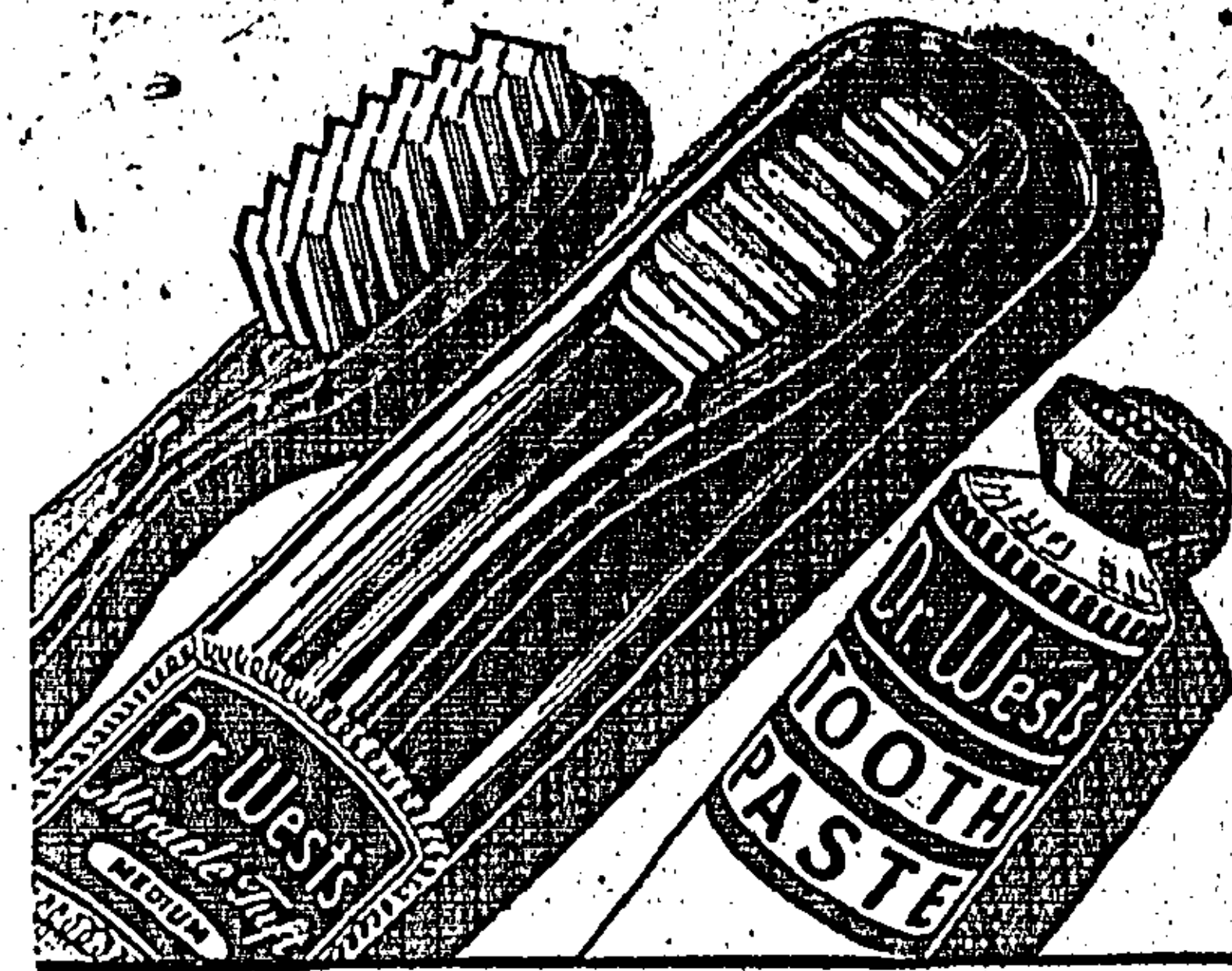
There are many other famous charitable institutions maintained by the Company. Sir Richard Gresham, three times Master of the Company, obtained grants from the Crown to the City of London for the four Royal Hospitals—Christ's Hospital (the famous blue coat school), St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, Bethlehem and Bridewell. Sir Richard Gresham was also King's merchant or agent in Flanders, an office in which he was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Gresham. It was Sir Thomas Gresham who founded London's Royal Exchange and Gresham College. The Royal Exchange was, in those days, a meeting place for both English and foreign merchants.

### Technical Education

A FAMOUS institution which the City Companies have helped to found in recent times is the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education. From this has evolved the Department of Technology. Through this Department the Institute is connected with all the chief technical schools in Britain and with many of those overseas.

The Guilds of the City of London are doing a great deal to assist the advancement of learning and through their efforts three famous technical colleges and schools have been founded. Over £1,000,000 has been spent on these institutions, the chief being the City and Guilds (Engineering) College in South Kensington. There is also association with the Royal College of Science and the Royal School of Mines, and the Engineering Section of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. These and other educational institutions give young students the right start in life and the Mercers, with other great City Companies, play the part of "god-fathers of the future."

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## BAUXITE PROSPECTING STARTED IN MALAYA

Prospecting for bauxite—the ore from which aluminium is obtained—has begun at Pengarrang Headland on the Johore Bahru side of the Johore Straits, just opposite Changi, following the renewal of permits for Aluminium Laboratories Limited, a subsidiary of the large Canadian company, Aluminium Limited.

Mr H. R. Hose, representative in Singapore of Aluminium Laboratories Limited, told a reporter that after developing, mining, shipping and accumulating a stock-pile of bauxite at Telok Mas, near Malacca, the Japanese during the occupation started exploration in south-east Johore.

"This was in the area in which we had permits to prospect," he said. "They didn't get very far there however. They built a road and started stripping but did no mining. They also built piers and mined a very small quantity of bauxite at Tanjong Rumania, on alluvial land."

Two stock-piles of bauxite ore, one fairly large one at Telok Mas and another, smaller one at Tanjong Rumania, are now under the control of the Custodian of Property.

### Up To Grade

Both these accumulations were mined from alluvial land by the Japanese. The Custodian will have to wait until all claimants have been dealt with before he can dispose of the mines and stock-piles.

"The Malacca stock-pile," said Mr. Hose, "is probably up to the grade which the Japanese were shipping to Japan before Japan's entry into the war."

Aluminium Limited, the holding company in Canada, owns about 40 subsidiary companies altogether throughout the world, including Aluminium Laboratories Limited, and Aluminium Union Limited—the last being interested in the sale of aluminium in Malaya and the Far East and Pacific zone as a whole.

## POOR FISH GET FOOLED

The only artificial fishing worm manufacture to attend the U.S. National Association of Manufacturers' regional meeting in Portland, Oregon, was Hugh Lord, of Detroit.

His product, which "looks like the real McCoy," he said, "and is better than the real McCoy," has been introduced on the shelves of sporting goods stores in America to meet the needs of fishermen who "like to go fishing, but dislike the early morning chase of angworm hunting."

The nightcrawlers are made of red or brown plastic and are patterned after the regional breeds of the United States. They're about five inches long and are resilient and "stretchy like regular earthworms, only they're not gooey," he said.

Lord admitted that the artificial nightcrawler is a mean trick on fish. "To them, it must be like biting into a wax apple," he said.

## Tiny Atom Bombs Help Research

University of Pittsburgh professors are working with miniature atomic bombs in an effort to develop new fuels for jet-propelled aircraft and rockets.

Their research, an outgrowth of secret war work, also may result in new metallic alloys capable of withstanding the high heat generated in jet engines.

Directing the handling of the tiny bombs, which may explode upon contact with ordinary air, are Dr. Gubbrand Sigeman and Dr. Leo S. Mazon.

The scientists believe their experiments will produce results "unlimited in peace and war, and certainly important in the field of synthetic organic chemistry."

Part of the programme is being sponsored by the U. S. Navy Department. A grant has been given the university by the department.

KATHLEEN COURLANDER INTRODUCES  
A NEW SERIES OF ARTICLES WHICH  
WILL TRACE THE EVOLUTION OF

## THE GUILDS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

THROUGH the silvered centuries, the famous Companies have threaded their way into the history of the City of London, symbolical of the wealth and power concentrated in that famous square mile of Britain's metropolis. Although their functions have changed in the process of time and many of their fine Halls were destroyed during the air raids of World War II, they continue to flourish, participating in every event that concerns the City of London. Their traditions are respected, their benevolence appreciated as they colour the sombre tapestry of City life with their pageantry.

The City Companies, known also as the Livery Guilds of London, are referred to vaguely in Anglo-Saxon chronicles. They were formed from voluntary associations of men, and at first—their element in them was not obvious. It was due to the localisation of various London trades in particular districts. Thus when all the men of Soper's Lane (now Queen Street) met, their meeting place was the rendezvous of grocers; tailors lived in Birch Lane, basket-makers in Pudding Lane and fishmongers on Thames-side.

### Meeting Places

THESE early voluntary associations had a religious background and were known as Fraternities. The members assembled at a church, monastery, or hospital, the saint of which they adopted as their patron, and from a common fund they paid subsidies to provide altar lights and services for the deceased.

The livery of the Guilds, still worn by the Liverymen or first-rankers—was influenced by the robes of monks and hoods worn by different monks. Until the Reformation in England these liveries were part-coloured in bright hues of red and blue, or red and purple, but after that period they became more subdued. There was a distinction between those who might wear the gown and hood, and those who were entitled only to wear the hood. These original hues are retained still by the Guilds as their "colours."

Gradually the religious element became subordinated to the secular influence of the trade and they became craft guilds. As they increased in wealth and power they began to organise their traders and crafts and "mysteries" as they were called, derived from the French word "mestre," and formed complete monopolies to protect their interests. The Masters of the Guilds and their Wards drew up ordinances, controlled the standard of workmanship, the wages of journeymen, the number and treatment of apprentices, and exercised jurisdiction over all domestic disputes. Royal Charters were granted to them, equipping them with corporate rights.

### Fellowship

ONE of their functions was to encourage social fellowship, and what were originally simple feasts developed as time passed into magnificent banquets that were held until the outbreak of World War II. Some of the early accounts of these banquets are interesting. In 1425, for example, the Brewers spent £230 on a notable banquet where 22 swans were provided at 3d. each, two geese at eightpence, 40 capons at sixpence, 40 conies at threepence, 40 partridges at fourpence, and 18 dozen larks at fourpence in addition to many other birds.

Nearly a century later the Drapers entertained 200 diners including 40 women who sat in a special dining-room; the guests of honour and the women were served with "brawn and mustard, capon boiled, swan roasted, pike, venison baked and roast jellies, pastry, quails, sturgeon, salmon, and hippocras." For the Livery were provided four sirloins of beef "cut throughout the ox," six sheep and a calf. Forty gallons of curds were supplied for the meal and music was provided by minstrels.

When an election feast was held the new Master and Wardens were offered "garlands" consisting of an open velvet cap with silver badges and much ceremony accompanied their presentation.

### Companies' Plate

AT splendid banquets, there was a splendid show of plate—still possessed by most of the Companies—and loving cups were passed round the tables instead of the usual custom of taking wine with the host. These Companies incidentally were often called upon to entertain distinguished guests from overseas.

As their position in medieval days strengthened the Companies sought permanent premises, and thus came into being in the City of London a series of beautiful Halls where the Companies' finest possessions were on show. Some of the original premises were nobleman's houses, and until World War II the Hall of the Merchant Taylors was the oldest in existence. But out of the total of 35 Halls, during 1940 and 1941, 17 were destroyed and 15 damaged.

Throughout the centuries, the Companies spent much money on pageantry, on staging shows for

special events as well as participating each year in the Lord Mayor's Show, held still each November when a new Lord Mayor of London comes into office. Medieval Londoners expected much on these occasions from the City Companies and seldom were they disappointed. Some of the City Companies adopted a special form of display and kept it for centuries—the Fishmongers, for example, constructed a large model ship to welcome back Edward I from his Scottish campaigns, while, when the young Richard II was crowned, the Goldsmiths built a turreted castle from which wine flowed for the refreshment of the crowd and leaves of gold were blown upon the King, while an angel descended and presented him with a crown.

The Grocers had an island of spice trees which were seen in Lord Mayor's processions during the 17th century, and the Mercers' "Maidens' Chariot" grew more elaborate as the years passed. The central figure in this chariot was "a beautiful young gentlewoman of good parentage, religious education, and unblemished character." Her dress was white satin, fringed with gold, on her hair was a golden coronet set with emeralds, diamonds and sapphires, and from her shoulders hung a crimson velvet robe. She held a sceptre in one hand, and in the other a shield with the Mercers' arms.

Repeatedly the Companies lent the Government money to various schemes of adventure, and gradually from the City Companies, others originated, which traded overseas and brought much wealth to the City. Notable among these are the Hudson Bay Company which imported furs from Canada, and the East India Company.

## 1. The Senior Company

By BARRY PEAK

DESPITE the fact that the Chapel and Hall of the Mercers' Company, senior of London's City Guilds in order of precedence, were blitzed in an enemy air raid during World War II, the Mercers are rejoicing that their collection of fine pictures, stored—safely during the war, has been restored to them. They are hanging as many of these paintings as they are able in the accommodation that remains to them. This collection of pictures contains a portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham by Holbein, another by the same artist, of Sir Richard Whittington, hero of the old London tale and one of the greatest City magnates in Plantagenet times.

Standing amid the blitzed ruins of what was once the historic Mercers' Hall, one senses the enormous loss that has occurred by air raid damage; on the floor, semi-circular marks painted in white indicate the spot where the Freeman of the Company sat when the Master presented the Freedom of the Company to Mr. Winston Churchill.

Although history traces the existence of the Mercers' Company as far back as the reign of Henry I, it is known that it must have functioned long before this. During the Crusades an order of the Knights of St. Thomas of Acon was founded, and fought for the Faith in the Holy Land. Later the order was merged in the Order of the Knights Templars and had headquarters in the Holy Land and Cyprus.

The Mercers, unlike the other City Guilds, have never been a trading Company and did not, even in early days, obtain powers from the Crown for the supervision of persons of any trade in the City of London. The Mercers were, as the name Mercator (from Mercator) implies, a body of merchants, and from the inception of the Company many of them traded in remote parts of the world. However, trading, as with other City Companies, was not carried on in the City of London.

### Dick Whittington

HERE it is interesting to note that the Great Companies of the Merchants of the Staple and the Merchant Adventurers of England were offshoots of the Mercers and the growth of foreign trade and English commerce is attributed to them. Although their great work really came to an end in Tudor times, they were precursors of the East India Company and other famous trading Companies of later times.

It was by Royal Charter in 1303 that the Fraternity of Mercers became a Corporation and received power to purchase and hold land in aid of the support of the poor. The citizens of the City of London entrusted the Company with the "direction of exceedingly important" charities and in course of time they wielded much property to the benefit of the poor.

One of the most patriotic deeds was performed by Sir Richard Whittington, the famous poor boy

who became Mayor of London four times. It is recorded that at a banquet when King Henry V's wife, Catherine, praised the great fleet which had returned from the Gascon and performed wood, the Mayor wishing to impress the Queen, threw £20,000 worth of the King's bonds on the fire.

Incidentally Richard Whittington undertook much rebuilding work in London; he rebuilt the church in the parish of St. Michael, Paternoster Row, in which he lived and also Newgate Prison, he repaired the City conduits at his own expense and contributed handsomely to the rebuilding of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the Guildhall and the Library of the Corporation of London. He died in 1422.

During the centuries 89 Mayors or Lord Mayors of London. They have founded and maintained some famous educational institutions. Probably the best-known school with which they have been connected is St. Paul's, founded by Dr. John Cole, last Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral before the Reformation. His father, Sir Henry Cole, was an eminent Mercator, and is said to have been the first to be styled "Lord Mayor."

St. Paul's School was opened in St. Paul's Churchyard; destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1696, the Mercers rebuilt it, and it remained on that site until about 40 years ago when the school was transferred to the healthier neighbourhood of West Kensington. Here 10 acres of land were bought from the revenue of the school and a new



# SPORTS FEATURES

## WORLD SWIMMING CHAMPIONS OF THE FUTURE

(BY RECORDER)

The recent American Indoor Swimming Championships, held at Columbus, Ohio, could well serve as an Olympic preview and the placings, though the events were not the standard Olympic ones, should not see much alteration at the Olympic finals in London next year.

Now that the Japanese are definitely out of the picture while undergoing a democratisation process, the United States seems to be the only country with a look-in at all in the swimming finals.

Competing at Columbus, Ohio, were the only two non-Americans who are conceded a chance of placing in the first three in any event. They are Per Olaf Olsson, of Sweden, and Alex Jany, of France, both free style sprinters.

Jany, the 18-year-old Frenchman who is the current holder of the world record for 200 metres free style, managed to squeeze into second place in his speciality between two Finns, Bill Smith and Hala Hirose.

Though Jany is still young enough to improve, the 200 metres is his best distance and at London he will have a choice of either the 100 or the 400 metres free style, the intermediate event not being on the Olympic programme.

Over 400 metres, Jany stands little chance against Bill Smith, not very much his senior in age, while over 100 yards he failed at Columbus to qualify even for the finals.

### Best Field Ever

The field over 100 yards at Columbus was, however, perhaps the finest in the history of swimming. Six swimmers qualified for the final in 52 seconds flat or better in a 25-yard pool, so that Jany's being blanked out does not put him down as a poor sprinter.

Winner was Walter Ris, of Iowa City, one of two free style sprinters who, since 1914, have bettered Johnny Weissmuller's world record of 51 seconds flat set at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1927. The Weissmuller achievement stood up against classic free style fields for 17 years, but his managed 50.9 seconds in his heat and repeated that time in the final.

The 27-year-old Swede, Per Olaf Olsson, was a foot behind Ris at the finish and should be a certainty for a place in the 100 metres free style at London.

In the other events the Americans are virtually unassailable. Though there is no back-stroke star like Adolph Kiefer, and no record-breaking breast-stroke available, Robert De Groot of Ohio and Joe Verdeur of Philadelphia finished in respectable time ahead of select fields. Finally, for the diving events, there is Ohio State's Miller Anderson who is in a class by himself on the United States, probably on the world as well.

### Another Preview

Yet another preview of the order of finish at London was that at the Boston Marathon in April. Competing in this classic of American road races were the leading Marathon runners of all nations, all those in fact who are considered to be in the running for the London crown.

After an unfortunate episode when he was tripped down by a dog, Korean Yun Bok Suh crossed the finish line four minutes ahead of the European champion, Finnish Mikko Heitanen. Suh was timed in two hours 25 minutes and 39 seconds, time which constituted a new Boston Marathon record and is the best recorded ever though it has been claimed for Paavo Nurmi that he turned in two practice spins in Finland while in training for the Los

Angeles Olympic Games that were some 20 minutes faster. Nurmi did not compete at Los Angeles, having been disqualified as a professional.

A feature of the Boston Marathon was the youth of two of the first three finishers. Marathon runners are generally at their peak in their late thirties or early forties and one Boston Marathoner competed in the annual event until he was all of eighty.

Yun Bok Suh, first favourite for the Marathon at London, is a sophomore at Seoul University in Korea. Finishing third was another sophomore, 21-year-old Theodore Vogel, of Tufts College in Massachusetts, less than a minute behind Heitanen. Despite this double sophomore success, it is still unlikely that collegiate athletes will take to the event.

### Olympiad Drama

The order of finish behind Vogel was Gerard Cote and Albert Morton, both of Canada, fourth and fifth, Athanasios Ranzos, Greece, sixth, Sevi Kori, Turkey, seventh, David Mazzeo, United States, eighth, Valme Malmgren, Finland, ninth, Stylianos, Kyriakides, Greece, 10th, Lloyd Evans, Canada, 11th, and Sun Ryong, Korea, 12th—truly an international field!

The last Olympic Games held at London in 1908 saw one of the most dramatic incidents of all modern Olympic history. When a little Italian tailor, Plet Dorando, collapsed on entering the stadium and had to be helped to the finish of the Marathon line. He was, of course, disqualified, but received a special prize from Queen Alexandra.

More charming possibilities arise for London, 1948, where the Royal Ladies should be more in number than they were 40 years ago. Though Dorando very nearly finished first, his time was still the poorest ever recorded for a Marathon in the modern Olympic era. Things should be far different next year when the first man who started out from Stamford Bridge enters the White City Stadium.

### DROPPED—OR WASN'T IT?



TRUCKETT (South Africa) is apparently missing a good catch at Lord's. . . . Just another of those camera-angle surprises. He caught it, all right—and Washbrook was out.



## Full Story Of The Sensational Phillips—Anderson Fight

BY JOHN MACADAM

There will never be a more extraordinary boxing sight than we saw at Olympia, London, when Cliff Anderson (British Guiana) was disqualified in the eighth round of his return "needle" fight with Al Phillips (Aldgate), British Empire feather-weight champion.

There was Phillips, in apparent agony on the canvas, the victor, and Cliff Anderson, the loser, kneeling by his side, weeping, hugging and kissing the fallen man.

What happened was this. Anderson—in my view ahead on points at the time—ripped a right hook to the body.

Phillips swung away from it, and as he turned took the full force of the punch on his left kidney.

Down he went, and referee Andrew Smythe, of Ireland, immediately held Anderson's glove and signalled him to his corner.

Cliff sat there stunned as he heard the M.C. announce his disqualification, pointed to his own solar plexus in explanation to the crowd, and then raced across the ring.

Falling on his knees, he embraced his opponent, tears streaming down his ebony cheeks.

Phillips was less effusive. His handlers were pressing an ice pack to his side.

### CHEERS AND BOOS

With the 12,500 crowd cheering and booing madly, Anderson got up to allow Phillips to be carried to his corner, and, smiling through his tears, posed by his side for the camera men.

Then he went back to his corner, where his seconds buckled round his waist the belt that admirers had given him for losing the verdict to Phillips three months ago.

Phillips left the ring in pain and to the boos of the crowd that had received him with generous cheers.

The belated Anderson stood in the middle of the ring to receive their plaudits.

It had been nearly nine rounds of hard, uncompromising fighting, of which I thought Anderson had slightly the better. Certainly he started as if he meant to leave no doubt about this verdict, and for the first three rounds Phillips was glad to get inside and work away there.

In the second round Phillips dropped from a punch to the body. He was up again at the count of one, and as he got to his feet he looked appealingly at the referee as if he were claiming a foul blow.

As he turned away Anderson slipped him again and dropped him for a count of two.

### ANDERSON FADES

For the first part it was give and take fighting. Phillips, from the third round on, tried to open it up with long raking lefts. He caught Anderson several times and followed up with rights which, however, did not seem to carry the old tiger sting.

Anderson faded a little from his strong two-fisted manner and there is no doubt that Phillips was beginning to cut down the leeway in the points.

Then at the end of the sixth round, Anderson caught him with another swing to the body that dropped Phillips to the canvas, writing in pain.

The end came with dramatic suddenness with both men flailing away to the body and a general feeling was that such a willing scrap should have gone to a proper climax rather than the music-hall treatment it received.

The best fight of the night was supplied by Rinty Monaghan (Bel-fast) and Emile Farnochon (France).

Mr Glanville, deputising for the Colonial Secretary Mr Creech Jones said he had worked in pits beside coloured men, and on behalf of the working class he expressed the hope that the British Empire Boxing Board of Control should have put up the colour bar for the championships.

Mr Blyton said the Government stands four square in favour of abolition of the bar which was the most pernicious thing to have inside the British Empire.

An East London hairdresser who spoke said most of his custom was Hebrew but they all hoped the better man would win.

[A full description of the second fight between Anderson and Phillips appears in column 3 and 4.]



Picture on the left shows two competitors taking off in one of the events at the Central British Girls' School swimming sports at the YMCA bath on Tuesday. Above, Shauna and Heather Anderson, two brilliant girl swimmers from Canada who clocked fast times in several races. —Ming Yuen.

## Promising, But Mishandled

BY ARCHIE QUICK

Clifford Curvis is one of Britain's best boxing prospects in sight and he is going to make a good middle-weight. But he is getting far too many fights, and he is not being handled properly.

When he fought English Al Phillips at the Royal Albert Hall, which was a pretty stiff task, from any angle you may look at it, was he brought up overnight for the contest? Not a bit of it. He was awakened from his Swansea bed at four in the morning, hurried on the 8 o'clock train, weighed in at 2 p.m., was taken to the Corner House for a snack meal, slept in the afternoon, and early in the evening was in his dressing room in the bowles of the deserted Albert Hall. He got knocked out in two rounds for his pains and was then put on the night train for South Wales.

I suppose his connections saved a lot of money this way, but it is just another stab in the back for British boxing. And believe me, British boxing cannot afford to lose that amount of blood.

## SPORTING DOCUMENT

### Boxer's Father's Fine Letter

The most remarkable sporting document I have seen in years is a letter received by Cliff Anderson from his father in Georgetown, British Guiana. The young coloured fighter read it to a gathering of sportsmen, when he was presented with a belt the day before meeting Al Phillips again for the Empire feather-weight championship.

The belt was subscribed for publicly as consolation for atrocious decision given against Cliff in the first fight.

The letter said Cliff was not to hold any ill will against Phillips and hoped the better man would win.

"Conduct yourself at all times with dignity and uphold the prestige of British Guiana by acting as a thorough sportsman before the critical eyes of English people. Always realise your boxing ability is a gift God has given you and exercise it with discretion. Colour does not matter, who wins or loses does not matter so long as you win or lose properly. The whole colony is proud of you, watching and waiting for the outcome of your struggle, British Guiana, too, realises that the outcry over the previous decision is just one more sign of the great and honest little speech in which he indicated that while he had nothing against Phillips and hoped the better man would win he was also determined that he should be the winner."

Among the speechmakers were two members of Parliament, James Glanville of Consett and Dick Blyton of Houghton-le-Spring, two Durham ex-miners, and James Knight, Secretary of the Union, of which Cliff was a member when he served in Mercantile Marine throughout the war.

Mr Glanville, deputising for the Colonial Secretary Mr Creech Jones said he had worked in pits beside coloured men, and on behalf of the working class he expressed the hope that the British Empire Boxing Board of Control should have put up the colour bar for the championships.

Mr Blyton said the Government stands four square in favour of abolition of the bar which was the most pernicious thing to have inside the British Empire.

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[A full description of the second fight between Anderson and Phillips appears in column 3 and 4.]

The all-round man was an ideal at the Olympic Games of ancient Greece: the athlete who could run, jump, pitch and wrestle. There will be events for many talented athletes at the modern Games, the fourteenth in the new series of Olympiads, to be held in Britain next year.

## ALL-ROUND OLYMPIC SPORTSMEN

(By Lt. Col. F. A. M. Webster, Author of fifty books on sports and athletics and former holder of English athletic titles)

When the Olympic Games were held originally at Athens the highest credit was held to be that of the man who won the pentathlon. All-round ability in sport has always been one of the main objectives of British sportsmen. At all British leading schools boys have striven to excel in all the team games and to win the Victor Ludorum Cup, which is awarded to the lad who scores the greatest number of points in the diverse events which comprise a school sports programme.

The tradition of the ancient Greeks has been perpetuated in a modern form since the revival of the Games in 1896. Now the greatest glory at the Games goes to the competitor who carries off the medal for the modern pentathlon, comprising cross-country running, shooting, horse-riding, fencing and swimming, based on the Greek Olympic Games of ancient days.

The Organising Committee for the XIVth Olympic Games in Britain in 1948, is forced to consider some modification of the modern pentathlon programme. In the past it has been customary for the country in which the Games are held to provide 45 to 50 highly trained horses for the riding event and, as a rule, the Army has provided the mounts for the competition. But, throughout the world, all cavalry regiments have been mechanised, so that it may no longer be possible to adhere to the normal practice. Perhaps, however, the mounted police and various hunts and riding schools may come to the rescue.

### SPECIALIST ALL-ROUNDERS

One or two recent instances, however, allow us to question whether it is always a true argument that the all-round athlete is necessarily inferior in individual sports to the specialist. In 1924 Robert Legendre, of the United States, was not considered good enough for a place in the U.S. Olympic long jump team, and that contest was won by an American Negro, H. de Hart Hubbard at 24 ft. 5 15/16ths ins. Legendre did, however, appear at Paris and in the course of the pentathlon made a world's record of 23 ft. 6 ins. in the long jump, which was approximately a foot further than the effort with which de Hart Hubbard had won the individual contest.

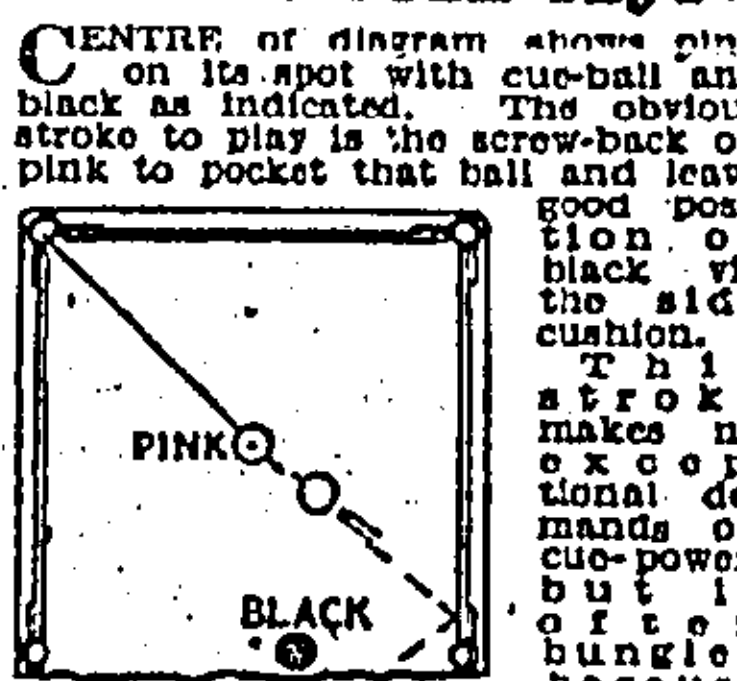
But there is in the modern Games a much greater all-round purely athletic contest of which, apparently, the ancient Greeks never thought. It is the decathlon, comprising the 100 metres, long jump, shot, high jump, 400 metres on the first of two days, and the 100 metres hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin and 1,500 metres on the second day.

To the Games of the VIII Olympiad in Paris in 1924 came Harold M. Osborn, U.S., who in that same year was to establish a new world's high jump record of 6 ft. 6 3/4 ins. He again proved the theory that all-round efficiency is the best basis for specialisation, for at the Paris Games he first won the individual high jump at the new Olympic record height of 6 ft. 5 9/16ths ins. and later won the Olympic decathlon, with a record score of 7,107.76 points.

That British athletes, too, can excel in the decathlon was ably proved in 1932 by the Cambridge University all-rounder, R.M.N. Tisdall, who won the Olympic 400 metres hurdles in 51.8 secs., which would have been reckoned as world's record had he not knocked over the last hurdle in the course. He then competed in the decathlon, for which he had been given no special training, was but 1/10th secs. behind the winner of the 110 metres hurdles and returned as achieving the fastest times in the series, 49 secs. for 400 metres and 4 mins. 34.4 secs. for the 1,500 metres.

Both Cambridge University and the Amateur Athletic Association (the leading body of amateur athletes in Britain) have now established decathlon championships and we may look for some promising representatives from those sources for the 1948 Games.

### Arthur Peall says:



Inexpensive players sport the shoes by gripping the cue before contact is made with the ball and long remedy is to let the cue complete its work when playing screw strokes.

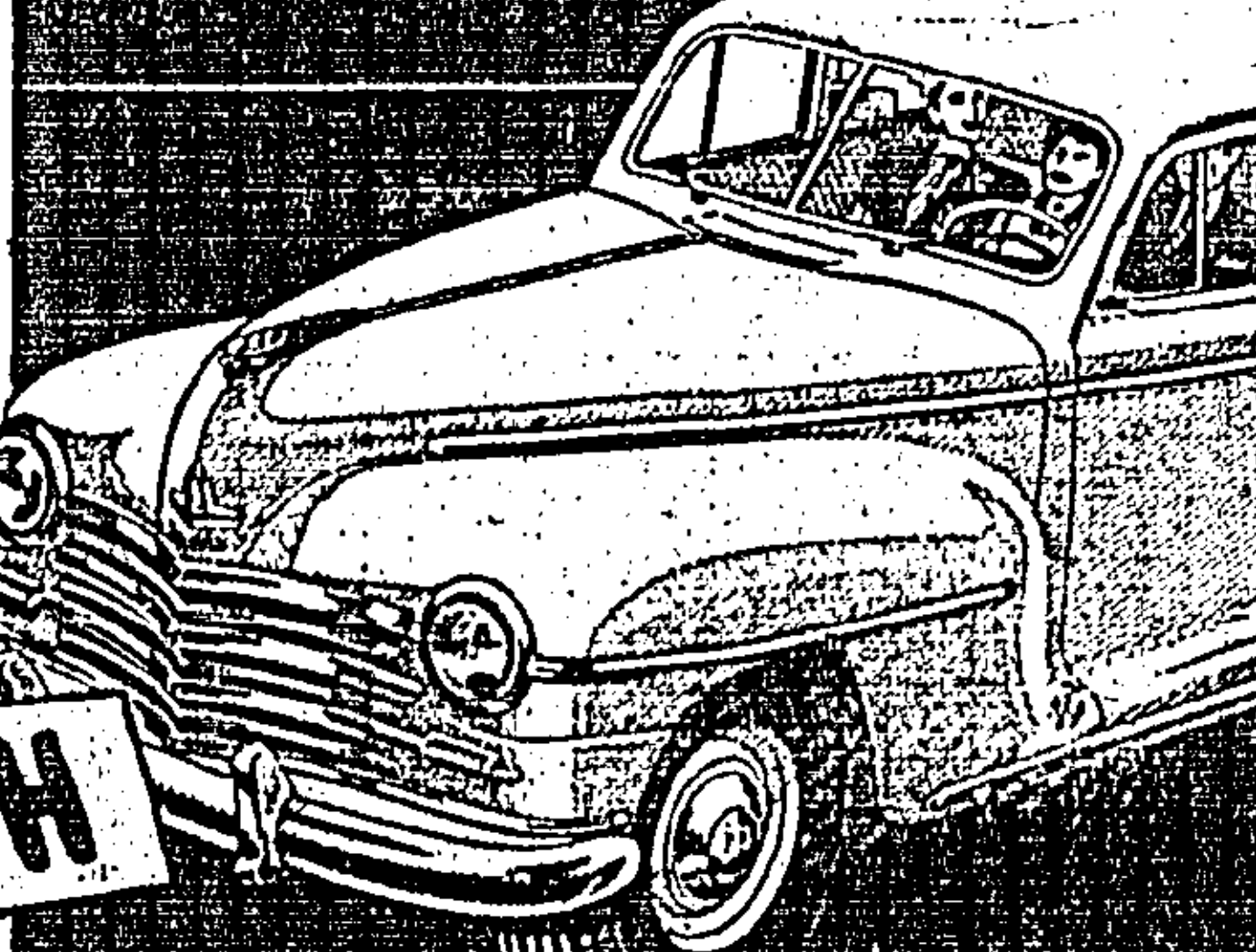
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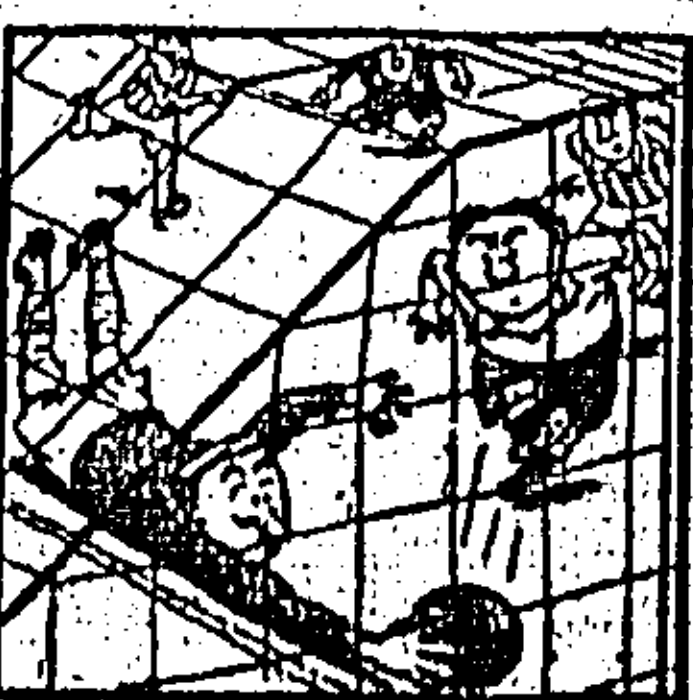
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### SPORTING SAM



### By Reg. Wootton

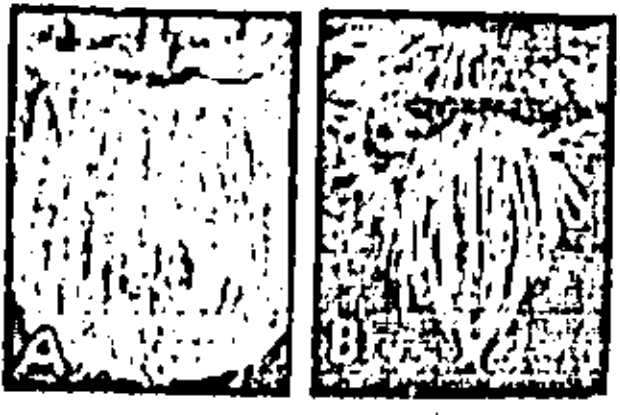




## Are You Sure?

(Answers on Page 10)

1. Railway fog men know the position of their signals by means of—  
Telegraph, miniature repeater signals, listening for fall of arm, climbing post to find out?
2. A thimble is—  
An inverted funnel, high court official, mitten that covers the thumb, sail-maker's thimble?
3. The first Christmas Day message broadcast by a Sovereign was in—  
1922, 1927, 1932, 1937, 1939?



4. Beards...one make-believe, one from life. Whose are they?  
They presented unto Him gifts: gold, and frankincense, and myrrh. Frankincense is—  
Grated plant roots, gum of a tree, mineral salts, dried herbs?
5. One of these birds is extinct—  
Little auk, dodo, crested grebe, tawny pipit, corn-crake?
6. Remember Mr Plekwick's Christian name? If not, think of his servant.  
What other city, apart from Rome, is built on seven hills?
7. The origin of the stamped pattern on brogue shoes is—  
(a) Sign of belonging to Scottish clan; (b) letting out water when jordan stream; (c) to make home-cured leather more supple?

## SECOND WORKING LIFE AT 45

Millions of persons must expect "two working lives"—one beginning at 18, the other around 45—Ewan Clague, commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Labour Standards, told a vocational guidance group recently. "Men on heavy duty, such as in the rubber industry, can't stand the gaff after middle-age," Clague said. "Many have to turn to broom-sweeping."

The lesson, as Clague sees it, is to teach high school students to anticipate "a second career" for job security. "Adult education must be expanded," Clague said. "Many a labourer could turn in later years to timekeeping or semi-clerical work if he went back to school."

# RADAR SAVES CENTURIES IN MAKING OF MAPS

OUT of war so often come the boons of peace. Military necessity is the mother of invention. And radar, the war-winning "magic eye" which sealed the doom of boats and hoodwinked the Luftwaffe, and in peace spots whales and storms and has banished fog fear from the sea, is one of its sturdiest off-springs.

Without it Britain could never have picked up German aircraft on cathode-ray screens when they were miles from the English coast; without it she could never have won the Battle of Britain; and, but for radar—the word means "radio detection and ranging"—Britain's Bomber Command and the U.S. 8th Air Force would have been powerless to blast German industry in horrid weather, depriving the Nazis of any chance to rebuild their factories.

Now, without it, cartographical experts would take literally hundreds of years to complete the maps needed to give mankind the world's true shape. The face of the globe which maps have made familiar is, in places, sadly inaccurate and incomplete. Vast parts of the British Empire, for instance, especially in Australia and Canada are entirely unmapped, still larger areas are only covered by rough reconnaissance maps.

While faithful maps are not available the economic development of various territories will be virtually impossible. Fortunately, between the two world wars methods of surveying from aerial photographs rapidly developed. But although aerial pictures bypass the heart-breaking task of ground surveying—often over hazardous mountains, glaciers, and other physical obstacles—it is impossible to make accurate maps from air photographs alone. The system involves building up a network of fixed points which, over a big country, is a laborious, expensive operation, especially when carried out by the old method of triangulation.

### Alternative System

WARTIME research, however, revealed for the first time by Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Hart, of the Directorate of Military Survey at Britain's War Office. The technique depends on radar methods developed for the precise placing of RAF bomber aircraft over Germany. These systems enable a photographic aircraft to be navigated along the

Vast areas of the globe are still unmapped, but radar now aids the surveyor to make maps which would take centuries to complete by other means. A London correspondent here explains how our cartographers do it now.

desired track and its position to be determined at the moment the picture is taken.

Trials maps of some parts of Britain prove beyond doubt radar's success in map-making. At the moment it is being employed in the control of air survey in West Africa where owing to tropical forest and orchard bush, ground surveys are extremely slow and irksome.

Radar as a map-maker was enlisted in the days, dismal for the Allies, when strategic stretches of the Far East were in Japanese hands. Maps were almost non-existent. The War Office, Air Ministry, and Ministry of Aircraft Production pooled their scientific brains; aircraft fitted with a radar set and a special recording device led to a phenomenal advance in surveying and made it possible to make tactical maps of astonishing accuracy.

### Millions Of Maps

IN the first world war 34,000 maps were printed but in the second, between January, 1941, and August, 1944, alone, the figure amounted to 230,000,000, excluding those printed in the field. Just before the North Africa landings 9,500,000 maps were available for the attack on Madagascar. Obviously the aerial technique in map-making, though revolutionary, was vital in such emergencies.

Briefly, the basic principles of radar range measurements are these. As is now well-known, radar pulses sent out into space are reflected back by solid objects like ground or another aircraft, just as a voice is echoed by a cliff. Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, who initiated the experiments in mapping by radar, discloses that for air survey purposes the distance is measured between the aircraft and each of two accurately located ground radar stations—known as "Cat" and "Mouse"—by means of radar pulse signals synchronised with the operation of the survey camera.

"The distance," he explains, "is measured in terms of interval of time between transmitted and received pulses, as indicated on a cathode-ray tube. In the methods

for a series of experimental measurements of long lines between radar stations by flying an aircraft fitted with radar across the base-line several times. The results were favourable for geodetic survey.

The third experimental phase involved—Denmark and Norway. Says Lieutenant-Colonel Hart: "The method was devised of connecting triangulations over a wide gap by simultaneous theodolite readings from three stations on either side of the gap, on to parachute flares dropped from aircraft in pre-determined positions."

"This method was originally planned for making a connection between the south coast of England and France, in the neighbourhood of the Normandy beaches, shortly after D-Day, but it proved impossible to try it at that time."

An opportunity offered itself, however, when the curtain fell on war in Europe. Close co-operation from the Royal Air Force and U.S. engineers, as well as the Danes and Norwegians, led to a sufficient crop of results for connection over the 60-mile gap of the Skagerrak to prove that the method was ideal for extending and connecting major triangulations.

"Radio has now come to the assistance of the surveyor," claims Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, "and doubtless this aid will become as equally indispensable as the air photograph."

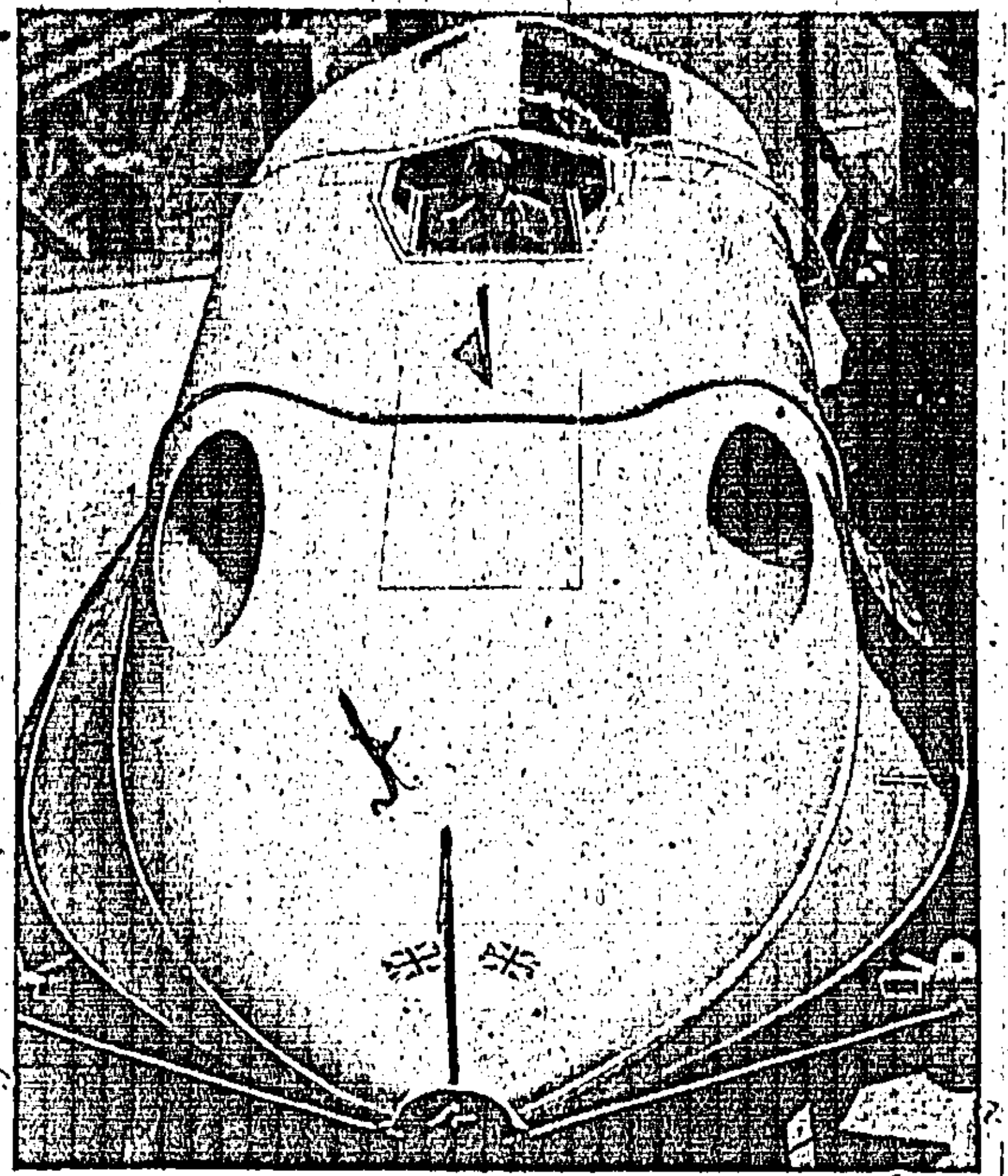
### Experiments

EARLY experimental surveys were threefold. In 1943, Hart, with a team of experts, first experimented with "Gee-H" for this purpose. The technique was crude since the survey trials were subsidiary to bombing trials. Nevertheless, the outcome was successful in that the position of the aircraft was established, within 70-100 metres. Eventually, it was decided that "Oboc" with its greater intrinsic accuracy, should be tried. So in August, 1944, a survey block was flown and controlled by using "Oboc" installed in a Flying Fortress, guided by an auto-station 85 miles away.

In this system the aircraft is flown on a circular arc of which one ground station (the "Cat") is the centre. Pulses transmitted from this station to the aircraft provide a steady range guide to the pilot by means of an aural signal, while retransmission from the aircraft to the ground station permits automatic recording there of actual track variation. For the experimental flight the camera was operated by remote control at predetermined release points from the second (or "Mouse") ground station. Altitude records were photographed in the plane by a camera synchronised with the survey camera.

The second set of experiments switched to the Mediterranean zone. Towards the close of the war in Italy a Royal Engineers radar survey team was engaged in computing targets for the U.S. Army Air Force. This work ended, plans were made

## WORLD'S RECORD SPEED BID



Sir Malcolm Campbell, Britain's water speed ace, is attempting to beat his own world speed record of 141.74 mph. Last Sunday, he took his 26-foot long motor boat, Bluebird, on a trial and reached a speed estimated at 150 mph. Picture shows the Bluebird with Sir Malcolm at the cockpit.

## TITO REGIME INTENSIFIES RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, recently published a full-page report on what it termed "developments in religious persecution in Yugoslavia." The report, originally printed by the magazine Civiltà Cattolica, which is edited by Jesuit fathers, contained little that had not already been said in Catholic publications.

It was a condensation of the last two pastoral letters of Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac of Zagreb, who now is serving a sixteen-year jail term imposed by a Yugoslav court on collaboration charges.

But the fact that the Vatican newspaper reprinted it as a strong attack against a Communist government was regarded in Vatican circles as a reminder to world public opinion that the Holy See, far from weakening in its anti-Communist position, was carrying on the fight with unwavering determination, says the New York Times.

religious campaign under Marshal Tito's regime, the Civiltà Cattolica predicts that it is only a question of time before religion—not only Catholic but also orthodox and other denominations—will go underground in self protection.

The Civiltà says the Communists leave some churches open to show that there is religious freedom, but impose the most serious restrictions on religious practice. It charges that in some villages of Bosnia the faithful are forbidden to attend church and priests are unable to obtain permission to officiate in parishes that lack a priest.

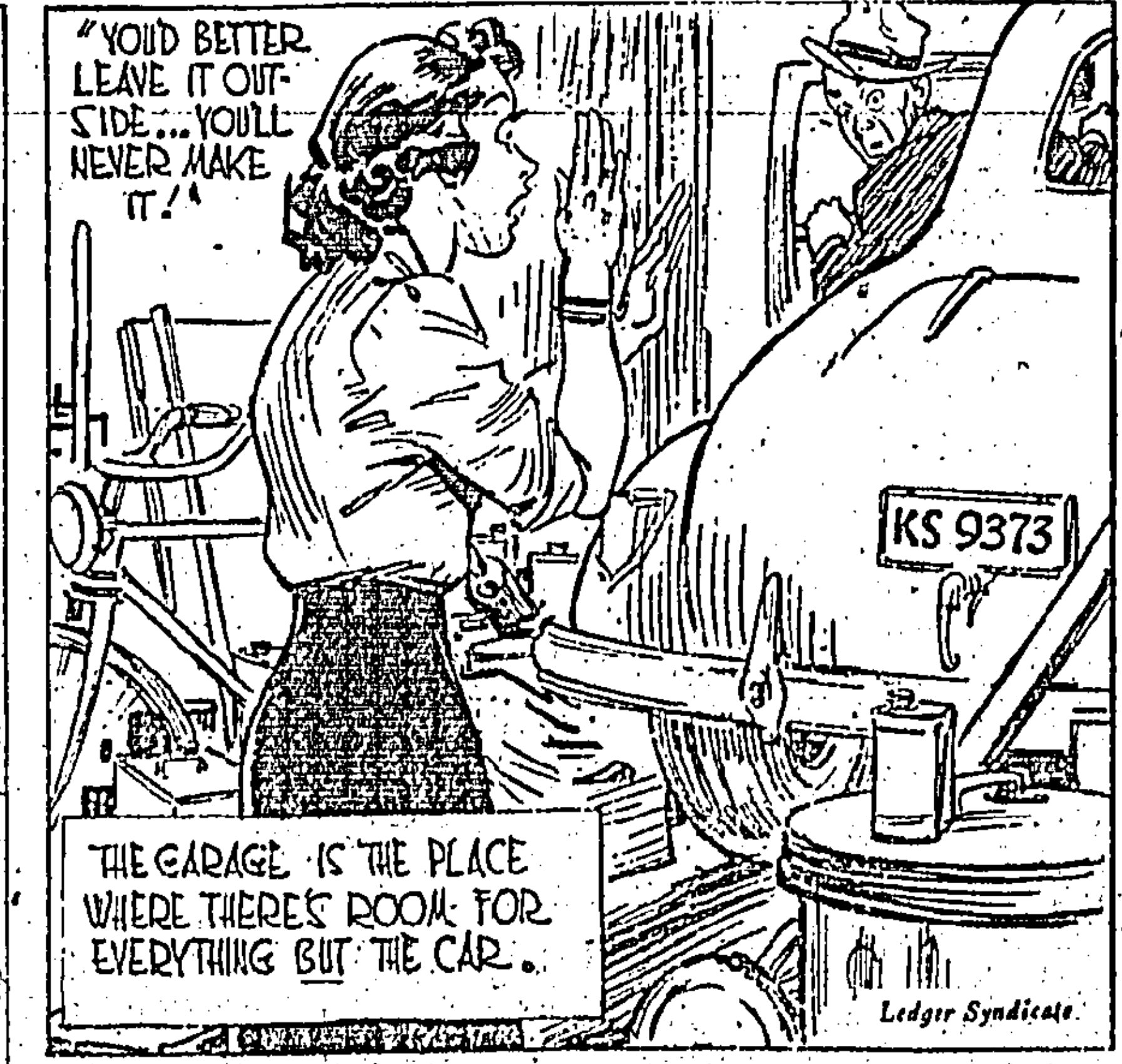
It says that anti-Catholic propaganda is carried out through violent press attacks against the Pope and Bishops "with the obvious intent of undermining the loyalty of the faithful to the See of Peter and to their pastor."

"It must be stressed," Civiltà goes on, "that the Communists are using the most diabolically clever means to prevent parents from teaching the catechism, now that it has been abolished in school and forbidden in church. The children are encouraged to mock the religious beliefs and practices of their parents whose authority is challenged as an anachronistic relic of capitalism and reaction."

To mask this vast and minutely organized manoeuvre, whose exposure would damage them abroad and at home, the Communists do allow a certain measure of religious freedom in some schools—as a propaganda weapon. But those who know the whole country well have no doubt that the Communist party is developing a plan that aims to destroy ruthlessly what it terms "unscientific Christian teaching."

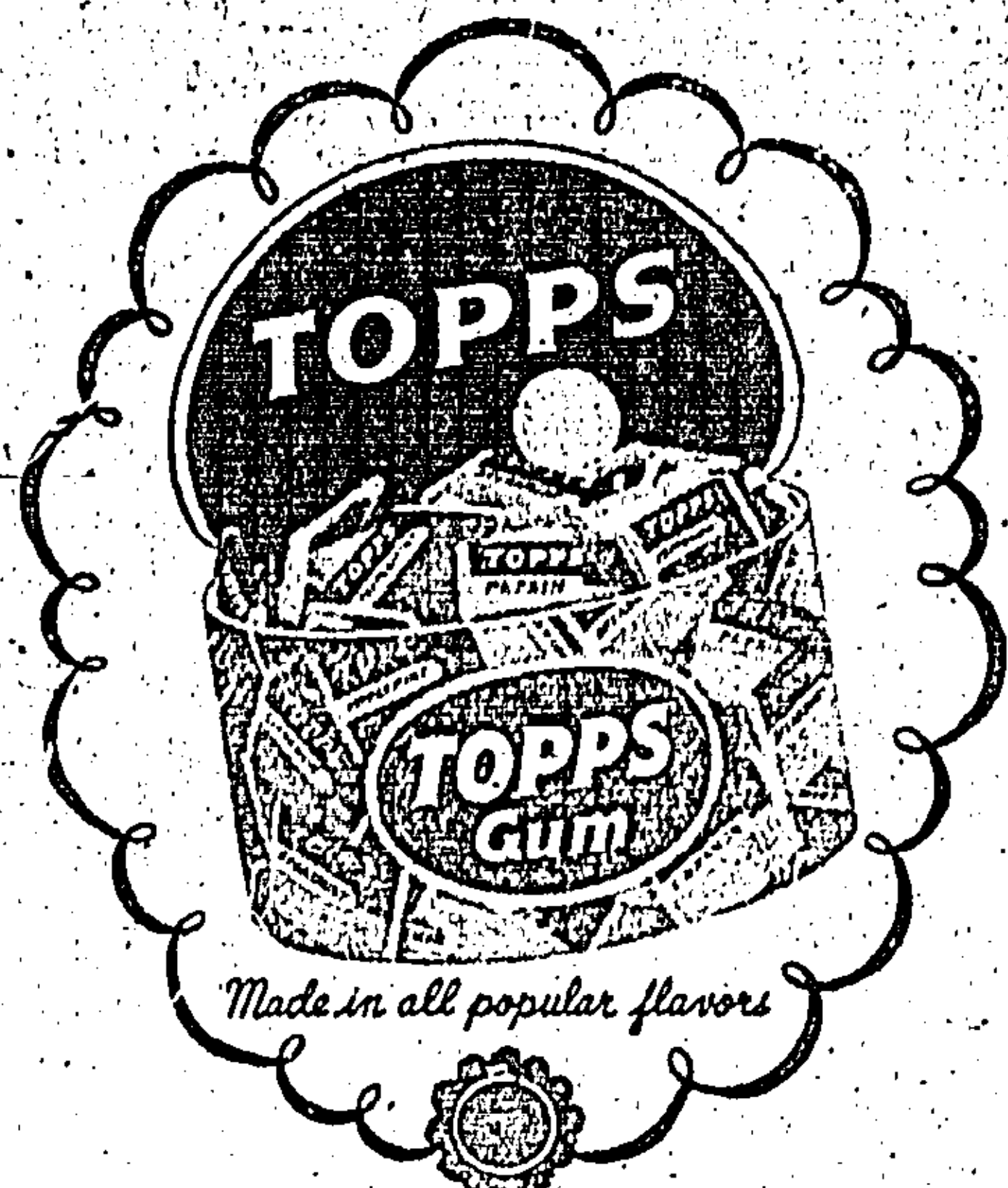
The magazine lists many cases of the persecution of the clergy, involving bishops, religious orders, nuns and parish priests. The main danger to religion, it says, is the atheistic instruction given to youth.

## VIGNETTES OF LIFE



## "Garage Notes" BY KEMP STARRETT





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## "OLD SCHOOL TIE" LADS TO RESCUE

When Bailiff Kempton went to the village of Benwick, Isle of Ely, to evict Miss Elizabeth Foster—"Lizzie," the grey-haired "Mrs Chips" whom everyone adores—from her cottage home, he found his way barred by 40 of the strongest lads in the place—all boys she taught in years gone by.

They were 40 men with a single aim—to see that no one turned "Lizzie" into the street—and they mean to keep a non-stop guard on her home.

Billy Harry, Oliver, 28-year-old father of two boys now taught by Miss Elizabeth, warned the bailiff: "Don't try to set foot in this house. You'll have to knock us all down to get in. It's the home of our school mam and we're here to see no harm comes to her."

### Police SOS

So Bailiff Kempton went back to the county court at March to say that if they wanted him to evict "the school mam at Benwick" they would have to send police to help him.

"And it's no good sending two constables along," he warned. "I want an army of police to get Miss Elizabeth out of her cottage."

Later the villagers went to the county court with a petition signed by 300 people telling the Council, Miss Foster is essential in this village and we won't let you throw her out.

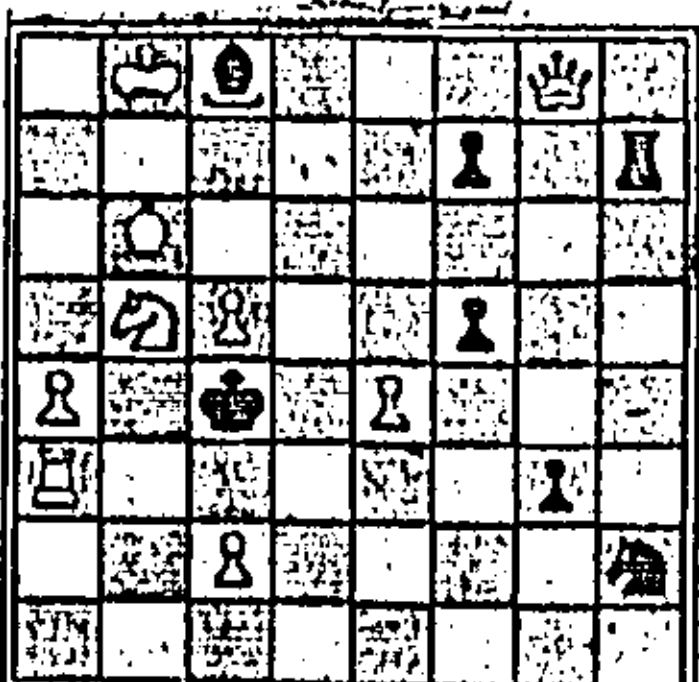
"I have nowhere to go," Miss Elizabeth told the press. "If they find me somewhere else within reach of this village school, which I love and have given my life to, I will go at once."

A county court judge has ordered that Miss Elizabeth must leave her cottage because North Wiltshire Rural District Council say they need it for an agricultural labourer.

## CHESS PROBLEM

By G. W. CHANDLER  
(BCF Tourney 50)

Black, 7 pieces



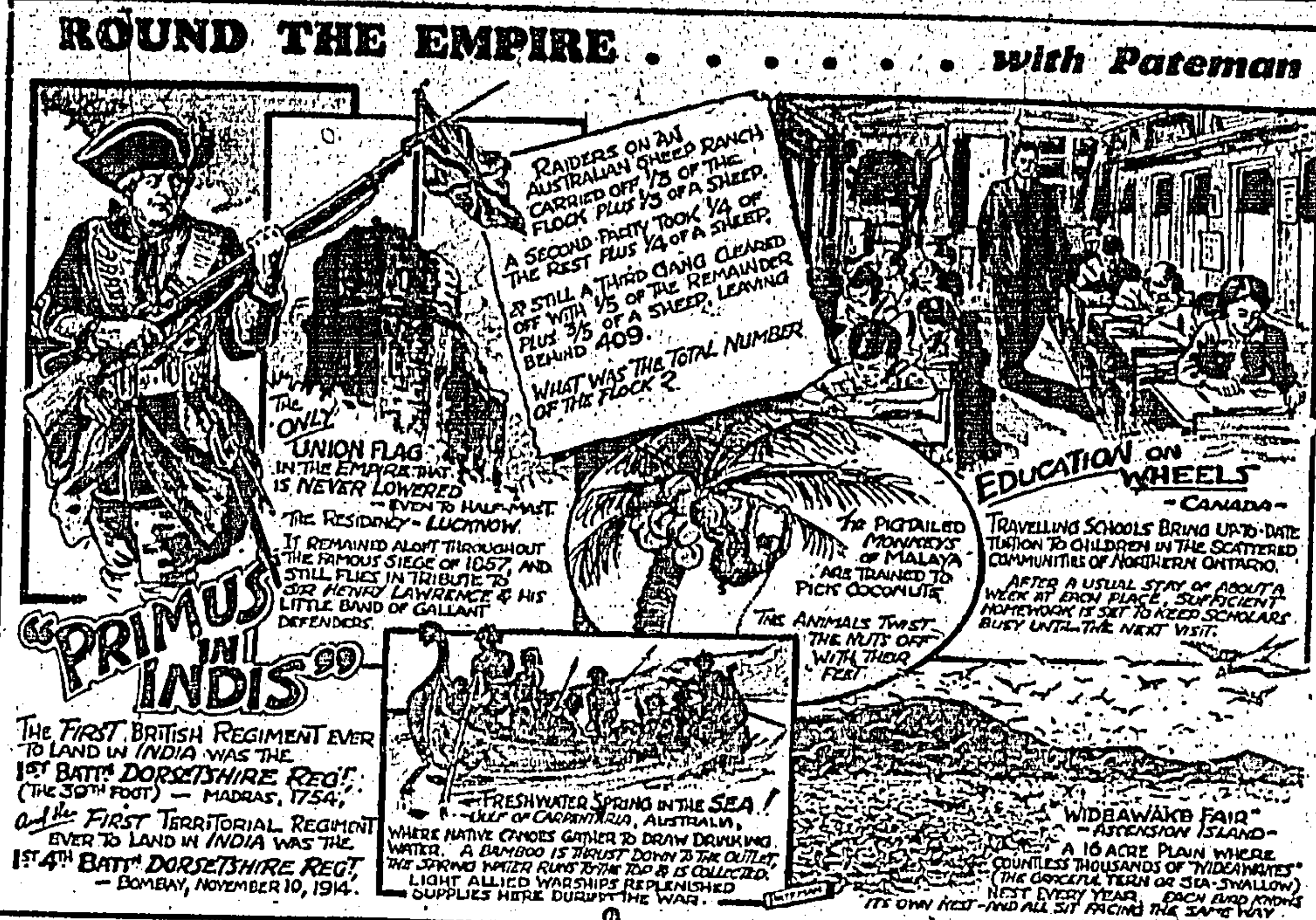
White, 9 pieces.  
White to move and mate in three.  
Solution to Saturday's problem:  
1. Q-B7, any; 2. Q-R, or B (as ch. or dbl ch) mates.

## Rupert and the Young Imp—22



Rupert and Bill and Teddy look up into the chestnut tree and call the little imp, but they can neither see nor hear any more of the mischievous creature. "Let's walk away and pretend we've forgotten him," they decide. "He'll come back," says Podge. "Yes, let's have a game of conkers or play with your shuttlecock," says Bill. "Not just now," says Rupert. "I'm going to show some of these chestnuts to my Daddy and tell him how those apples came on our tree. He's been worrying about them."

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(Answer to Puzzle on Page 12)

### SCIENCE SHORT:

## Chemical Remedy For Cancer

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE  
(Associated Press Science Editor)

The American Review of Soviet Medicine, published by the American-Soviet Medical Society of New York, reports that the new Russian cancer remedy, KR, is dissolving the malignant growths on about half of the patients so far treated.

Whether these people may be expected to remain cancer-free is not predicted, but one of the patients now has remained well for over two-and-a-half years.

The new report is the latest in a series describing better preparations of KR, greater dosages and more apparent effectiveness.

The report is written by Mme. N. G. Klyueva, wife of G. Roskin, who discovered the remedy. The name is the initials of husband and wife.

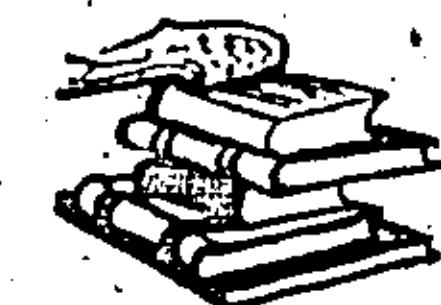
KR is a chemical extract from the bodies of South American trypanosomes, spindle-shaped parasites that get into human blood and cause chagas disease. Bedbugs are the carriers.

Roskin discovered in 1938 that in otherwise healthy animals, trypanosomes concentrate in the heart, spleen, liver, bone marrow and lymphatic glands. But in animals with cancer, these parasites desert those organs and gather in the malignant growth. They destroy the animal cancers.

That fact led to search for the chemical compound in the parasites' bodies that presumably attacked the malignant tissues. This compound is still chemically unidentified.

Mme Klyueva states that the KR is harmless to humans but that it causes fever, which is higher and higher as the dose is increased. But with proper preparations of KR it has been possible, she adds, to increase the dose up to 600 times the first one given a human being. Whether the cancer disappears, she says, depends both on how fast it is being dissolved and how fast the growth of healthy tissue (fibrosis) occurs to replace the cancer.

Treated so far are cancers of the larynx, oesophagus, breast, lip and cervix. Five out of 10 larynx cancers, cases apparently recovered. Three out of five breast cases likewise, and three cases of cervix cancer are getting better.



## The parson sat up till 4 am

by GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON

NINETY-NINE years ago, 30,000 people gathered on Kennington Common.

Their purpose was to carry to Parliament in procession a monster petition demanding the People's Charter, which included universal male suffrage.

In alarm, the government called in the Duke of Wellington. Under his orders, the Thames bridges were barricaded. London, in a state of siege, awaited the outbreak of revolution.

On that same day a young country parson came up from his Hampshire rectory and made for the Common.

He was a prey to mixed feelings of hope and alarm. Unlike most of his class, he had sympathies with the Chartists' cause. He had small faith in their ability to achieve it. He was also thrilled by the electricity in the air.

This clergyman had a combustible imagination and a repressed liking for physical conflict. Said a disapproving friend: "He dreams of nothing but barricades and grand Smithfield bonfires, where the landowners are all roasting in the fat of their own prize cows."

There was to be a revolution in London that day. Rain drenched the demonstrators. The Duke's barricades were not assailed. The Charter was carried to Parliament in a rano.

But was the danger really past? The parson thought not. He wrote home: "All is quiet as a mouse as yet. The storm is blown over until tomorrow, but all under arms—specials, police and military!"

That night he sat up until four in the morning, composing a poster which declared: "Workmen of England! You have more friends than you think for, friends who fear God, and therefore dare not neglect you."

This poster has been called by a historian: "The first manifesto of the Church of England, her first public act of atonement for half a century of apostasy."

The parson, Charles Kingsley, possessed some of the qualities of the successful agitator, as Guy Kendall's book Charles Kingsley and His Ideas (Hutchinson, 21s.) makes clear. He had courage and the gift for a telling phrase. Thus it was good fighting tactics to say in public, "I am a Church of England parson—and a Chartist." It was one of those things which made The Times speak of "a morbid craving for notoriety or a crazy straining after paradox."

But the Chartist, reading Kingsley's poster, must have been puzzled. It told them that they were the fellows, suffering grievous wrongs. But it also said that they were approaching the task of remedy from the wrong angle. They wanted representation in Parliament? Dear me, how very foolish! It was necessary to go much further than that.

But, as a matter of fact, the workers were not morally fit to go even so far! For, poor devils, they were slaves to their stomach, their pocket, their temper.

In Kingsley there was an immense fund of honest indignation. But there was also a great deal of muddle-headedness.

Sensitive to the squalor he saw, he became a leader of the Christian Socialists. Sensitive to the abuse showered on him by his own class, he gradually withdrew from his extremist position. He was a Radical in what he wanted done, and a Tory in his choice of the people who he proposed should do it.

He detested trade unions, yet thought that the workers (when they had morally improved themselves) should organise co-operative workshops. He loathed strikes and believed that the workers' proper weapon against the capitalist was emigration!

The Left Hand is the Dreamer. Nancy Wilson Ross (Hamish Hamilton, 10s. 6d.). Novel. A group of Americans re-adjust their lives to the war and its disintegration. In particular, the story of Fredericka, a married woman, and Franz Allers, a refugee professor. Excellent character-drawing.

The Return to the Farm. Robert Henry (Peter Davies, 12s. 6d.). That one, heroine of a minor war-time saga, goes back to her Normandy farm. In the interval, it has been the scene of an appalling drama of betrayal.

Kind Uncle Buckby. John Glogau (Cassell, 6s. 6d.). Novel. It is said that Mr. Buckby, that gentle bachelor, should descend a nephew of such deplorable habits. Sadder story, with wit in the writing.

Home-coming. Joseph Wechsberg (Michael Joseph, 7s. 6d.). The author of Looking for a Bluebird turns to his Czech hometown in the last days of the war. He picks up many old threads, but finds no trace of his family.

People walk into the restaurant, night after night. They drink their cocktails, and eat their steaks. But they never notice the Rev Hamilton Scott.

Rev Scott, a 20-year-old negro, is also a New York waiter. "But there's no reason why a man can't serve roast beef and God at the same time," he said.

"And, even when these folks don't notice me, I'm always looking after them. I'm doing my level best to get their dinner on the table just 30, eating a chopped steak, I re-right, and I'm pecking into their money-bags without ever letting them about it."

Scott, who grew up on a poultry farm in the Southern United States, said that a night doesn't pass without his finding excellent material for a sermon. He preaches every Sunday to the flock at his tiny Baptist church.

"I tell my congregation what I see," he explained. "I tell how even the people who come into the restaurant—and they're some of the best—aren't happy. They laugh, they drink, but they're miserable inside."

"They don't fool me. Sometimes when I go up to serve a man, to wait on his table, it's all I can do to keep from tapping him on the shoulder and saying: 'I'm a minister of the Gospel, brother. Tell me about it.'"

Scott, who speaks with careful politeness, added that he had never preached a sermon to any customer during his two years at Gilmore's restaurant—with but one exception.

"There was one young man about just 30, eating a chopped steak, I re-right, and I'm pecking into their money-bags without ever letting them about it."

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## JESTS AND JEERS

"Oh dear!" quoth the lady of the house "Here I am called up for my services on Monday—and I haven't a thing to wear!"

The cramped living in Hongkong these days is surely a great strain on the curves.

Many a man has loved and lost a lot of friendships.

The latest theory is that these flying saucers are really plates of borsch.

Thinking, we are told, draws blood from the rest of the body to the head. That explains why second thoughts so often give you cold feet.

"He drinks like a fish."  
"Yeah, but not the same stuff."

Morning is the time of day when the rising generation retires and the retiring generation rises.

The trouble with upright planes is that they're often subject to bad practices.

Some people occasionally stumble over the truth, but they're no wiser because they usually pick themselves up and act as though nothing had happened.

"Well, bless my wool," said the ram as he plunged over the cliff. "I didn't see that ewe turn."

A Hollywood producer arrived at a party in the movie town when a man was singing.

"Say," he whispered to his neighbour, "that fellow would be terrific in pictures. I'd like to sign him up."

"Don't you know his name?" the other whispered back. "It's Lauritz Melchior."

"So what?" said the producer. "We could change it."

## Warns Against Use Of Drugs

Dr. Harry P. Schenck, of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, warns against indiscriminate use of sulfa drugs, streptomycin and penicillin in the treatment of sinus ailments.

Speaking before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Dr. Schenck said the drugs have a limited use in the treatment of sinus disorders.

He pointed out that the basic disorder is relieved only by the opening and draining of the congested passages. After the affected areas are drained, he said, the drugs may be applied effectively.

"I told him that Solomon said a good man falls down seven times and gets up, but an evil man—he don't fall but once."

"And I guess it was what he wanted to know because the young man went right ahead and finished his steak."

Scotty said he would feel almost sad when his church grew up and required full-time attention.

"Will miss being here," he said. "There's no chance in a man working with his hands. There's no better place to study folks."

"When I walk through Gilmore's door, I'm a waiter—not a preacher—but I stand off in a corner sometimes and kinda say a fast prayer for any customer who looks like he's in trouble."

"He's richer than me, and maybe better-looking, but I like to think it helps."

Scotty said he always had time to try anything "to help my people." "And when I say my people," he explained, "I'm not just talking about negroes. I'm talking about all of us—yellow, black, and white."

—United Press.

## When You Feel Tired and Restless

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## TELEGRAPH



ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL was the scene of a brilliant wedding on Tuesday when Miss Rachel Phillor Watson became the bride of Colonel Edward Neville Clarke, CBE. The GOC, Major-General G. W. E. J. Erskine, CBE, DSO., gave the bride away. Picture on the left shows the bridal party outside the Cathedral. Above, Vice-Admiral Sir Denis Boyd, KCB, CBE, DSC, C-in-C, BPF, congratulating the happy couple. Below, the Colonial Secretary, the Hon Mr R. R. Todd, extending his felicitations. (Photos: Francis Wu and Ming Yuen)



LT-COL M. C. D. L. REYNOLDS, GSO (1) Land Forces, was presented with the medal of the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) at a ceremony at the American Consulate last week. Scene of the presentation at left, showing Col. Reynolds, the GOC, Major-General Erskine, Capt R. Connor, Senior U.S. Naval Officer in Hongkong, reading the citation, and the U.S. Consul-General, Mr. George D. Hopper. Below, Col Reynolds photographed with Mrs Reynolds after the ceremony. (Photos: Francis Wu)



A GROUP of old boys of St Joseph's College photographed at a reunion held last week at the Yuet Hing Restaurant. (Photos: Ming Yuen)

## NEWSREEL



BASTILLE DAY RECEPTION—The Consul-General for France and Mme. R. E. Jobex were hosts at a cocktail party at the Hongkong Hotel on Monday on the occasion of the French National Day. They are seen above greeting a guest. Below, Mr T. W. Kwok, Chinese Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, emphasising a point to the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon Mr D. M. MacDugall, at the reception. (Photos: Artland Studio)



GROUP taken after the wedding between Mr Archibald M. Thomson, of the Waterworks Department, and Mrs Anna Organ at St Andrew's Church on Monday. (Photo: Francis Wu)

## Mawan Beach

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## Mawan Beach

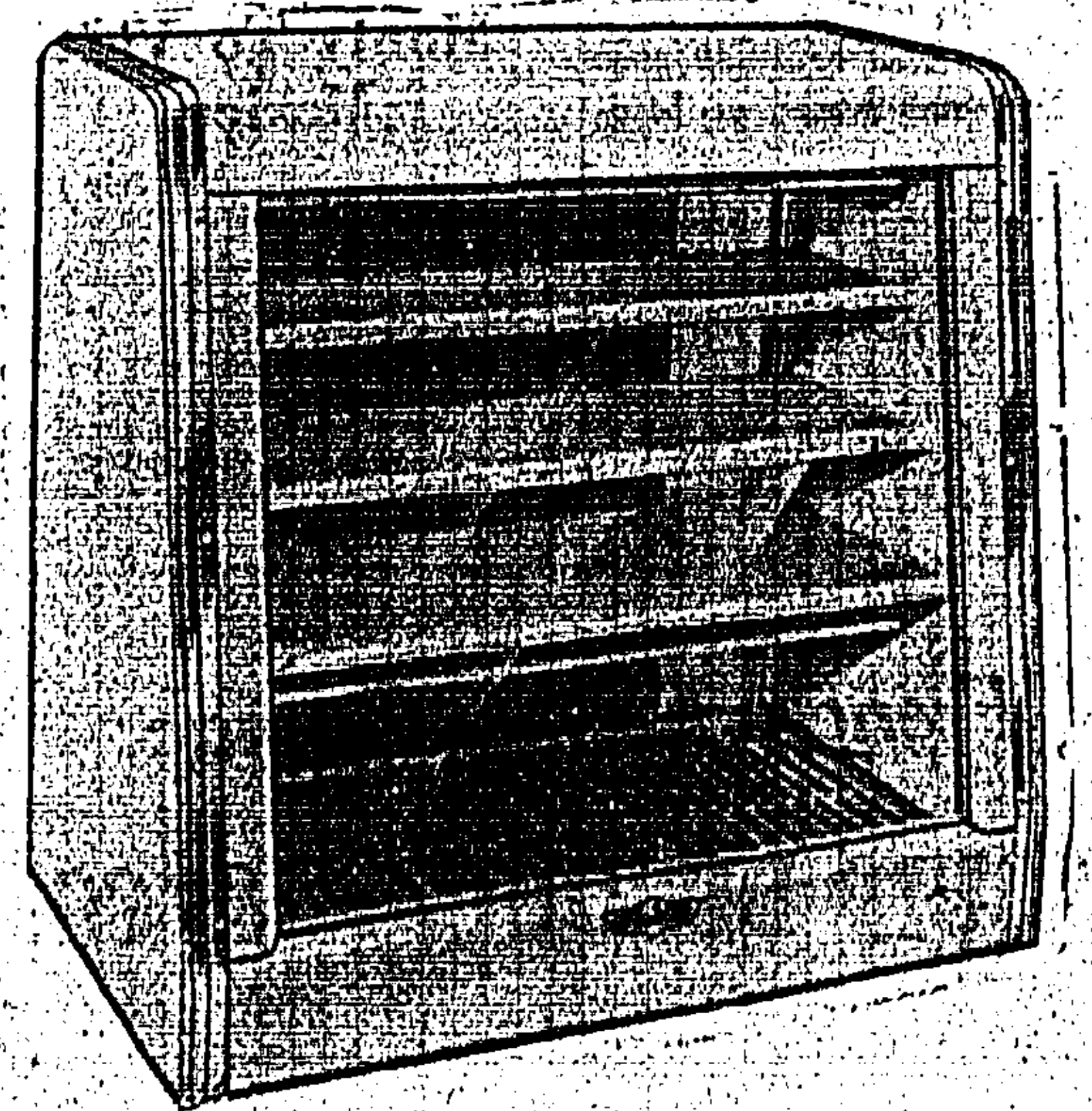


DR. EDUARDO BRAZAO, Portuguese Consul-General in Hongkong, with the captain of HMS Alacrity, Commander Hamilton, during the recent courtesy visit of the ship to Macao.



MR. R. J. ASHBY, of the Prisons Department, and Miss Anna Julia Brown, who were married recently. (Photo: Francis Wu)

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